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CASTRO TO HAVE ONE MORE CHANCE

Summary Action, Virtually Amounting to Declaration of War, to Be Taken if He Still Holds Out.

PROBLEM UP TO CONGRESS

Administration Ready to Support European Claims Against Venezuela as Paramount with Own.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Having disposed of the charges made by former Minister Bowen against Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, President Roosevelt is now formulating a policy to be pursued which will compel Venezuela to deal justly with American interests.

The president has considered the subject carefully with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Minister W. W. Russell, who may go to Caracas to decide that vigorous action must be taken to insure future respect for American interests not only in Venezuela but in other South American republics equally as well.

In general way it has been determined to give Venezuela one more chance. Then the president will lay the whole matter before congress and ask that he be authorized to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to bring the government of President Castro to terms.

Threatens Summary Action.

As the question now stands, the United States is in the position of having delivered an ultimatum to Venezuela, which promptly rejected it. "If the Venezuelan government," declared the note of Secretary Hay, "flatly refuses to consent to an impartial settlement which insures the imparting of full justice to the injured parties, the government of the United States may find itself obliged to take the measures that it may deem necessary to obtain complete reparation without recourse to arbitration."

A declaration of this kind is not made lightly. Presented to a strong nation it would mean war. President Castro thought he might be answered by asking questions of the United States as to whether this government approved the legislation of the republic and the "honorableness" of its tribunals or not, and if it respected and recognized the arbitral agreements and solutions which it itself, acting for the Venezuelan government, had contracted.

While this rejoinder Castro has been restrained to his ears. Dr. Paul, his confidential agent here, has assured him that President Roosevelt is in earnest in his purpose to secure a settlement of all the questions with Venezuela and he has proposed that Gen. Castro give a "magnanimous" spirit by agreeing to arbitration himself.

Doubt Castro's Good Faith.

The recommendation has as yet borne no fruit, save that there has been talk in Caracas that president will visit the United States in the fall and attempt to arrange a settlement directly with Mr. Roosevelt.

In this Gen. Castro would be receiving with courtesy and attention which his high officials for there is no one in official Washington who believes he is trying seriously to settle the differences with the United States. It has been the desire of the Venezuelan government to discredit the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company to such an extent as to make it impossible for the administration to intervene in its behalf. The Bowen-Loomis controversy was greeted with enthusiasm by President Castro and his adherents. The effect of Secretary Taft's investigation has been first to vindicate the American diplomatic service. It has had this effect: To clear the New York and Bermudez company of the charge that it had bribed or sought to bribe the American minister to Venezuela to act in its interest. Here it was a result which was not desired. It has, however, strengthened the hand of the administration.

Final Claims Misrepresentations.

In determining the policy to adopt the president and Secretary Hay had to take into consideration the general attitude of President Castro toward foreign interests generally. In an official memorandum delivered by Dr. Paul to Secretary Taft some time ago he said that the press of the United States has endeavored to give the world a wrong impression different from the real sentiments of President Castro as regards the relations between the two countries.

It is important to recall this paragraph of the memorandum. "The Hague tribunal has disallowed the claims of the pacific powers (those which did not participate in the blockade of 1902) that no preferential use in the allotment of the 30 per cent of the net revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello should be established by directing that the blockading powers (Great Britain, Germany, and Italy) should be paid in preference, the government of Gen. Castro has decided with such decision by delivering to the agent of the Bank of England the 30 per cent during the years that have elapsed from March 1, 1903, to date, amounting to about 1,000,000 bolivars ($2,200,000), thus settling about one half of the privileged claims."

Avoids Issue by Makeshifts.

Official advices received by the state department show that Gen. Castro has sought many ways to evade the prompt payment of the claims. One which has appealed particularly to him is to create new ports near La Guayra and Puerto Cabello and thus reduce the revenues of the older points. This scheme secures the filling of the Venezuelan treasury and reduces the payments which must be made to the British, German, and Italian governments.

The latest place officially to be declared a port of entry is Carenero, which is situated about twenty-five miles east of La Guayra. The new port has an indifferent harbor, but it is the center of a famous cocoa growing district, the product of which hitherto has been exported to the United States and Europe by way of La Guayra. Shipments hereafter will be made directly from the newly opened port, thereby seriously affecting the commercial interests of La Guayra, which is the present emporium of the country.

Deals Business of Old Ports.

By a statement issued today by the state department, the effect is described further thus:

"Besides the immediate diversion of foreign trade from La Guayra, imports will be made largely by way of Carenero, and the rest of the country will be supplied gradually through this channel. Steamship lines

(Continued on page 5, column 2.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.

THE WEATHER—

FORECAST—Fair Friday, probably becoming unsettled Saturday, rising temperature, fresh easterly shifting to southerly winds.

Sunrise, 4:17; sunset, 7:27. Moonrise, 11:44 p. m.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Temperature, max. 69, min. 50, mean 60, normal for the day 69. Deficiency for 1905, 261.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Deficiency for 1905, .17 inch.

Wind, N. E., max. 36 miles an hour, at 2:15 a. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 83%, 7 p. m. 68%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 13, 14, 15.

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DOMESTIC.

Fourteen year old boy may have caused wreck of Twentieth Century limited at Mentor, O.; 19 known dead, 4 missing; officials believe disaster was work of maniac or enemy. **Page 1.**

Twentieth Century train narrowly escaped wreck at Laporte, Ind. **Page 2.**

Vermont governor reprieved Mrs. Rogers from being hanged until Dec. 28; case goes to Supreme court. **Page 2.**

District Attorney Jerome and Attorney General Mayer will take whatever action is necessary in Equitable scandal. **Page 2.**

Milwaukee grand jury began investigation into graft; scores of officials may be indicted. **Page 4.**

H. Stimpson Gillette, millionaire banker, missing since June 8; friends fear foul play. **Page 4.**

President Roosevelt in speech before Williams college graduates declared nation must have new trust laws. **Page 6.**

President James of University of Illinois sees moral in Chicago traction situation. **Page 6.**

Persistent rumors started in Philadelphia that B. H. Gaskill, late bond manipulator, is not dead, but in hiding. **Page 16.**

WASHINGTON.

Administration will give Castro one more chance; if he fails to come to terms, summary action, virtually amounting to declaration of war, to be taken. **Page 1.**

Ethics of journalism at national capital discussed by Richard Weightman; public men constantly reveal secrets in order that nation may be kept informed on vital subjects. **Page 8.**

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan informed United States it would not consent to armistice until peace envoys had met and exchanged credentials. **Page 1.**

FOREIGN.

Lord Kitchener won fight for reorganization of army in India; predicted war with Russia. **Page 5.**

Doubt and mistrust of Germany follow Premier Rouvier's note to kaiser's government on Morocco. **Page 5.**

Insurgents in transcaucasia burned four Armenian villages; Cossacks killed 100 and took over 800 prisoners. **Page 5.**

Raymond told of British municipalities which have failed to show profits on public utilities. **Page 9.**

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Union button blocked peace in teamsters' strike. **Page 3.**

LOCAL.

Open break between mayor and traction people at council committee meeting; Dunne favored independent street railway system. **Page 1.**

Republican primaries today for judicial and drainage board election; tickets practically selected. **Page 1.**

James H. Gibson, third Chicago victim of eighteen hour train wreck to die; Lake Shore official reported smashup caused by some one throwing the switch. **Page 2.**

Chicago survivors of Lake Shore wreck said they were through with lightning express trains. **Page 2.**

"Jocko" Briggs and Johann Hoch will not hang today; Briggs to have new trial. Hoch reprieved till July 28. **Page 2.**

Evidence against Continental Financing company was submitted; arrests may follow. **Page 3.**

Barney Cohen, head of state labor federation, asked indictment of John C. Fetzer. **Page 3.**

Jules Huret, French traveler, visited stockyards and was impressed by "farmers clothed like citizens and wearing felt hats." **Page 4.**

Solon threatened to appeal to courts to secure reinstatement. **Page 4.**

Several thousand children attended picnic given at Garfield park by Volunteers of America. **Page 5.**

President Hart of National Baseball league escaped arrest on warrant secured by Samuel Scott. **Page 6.**

End of school year freed army of 250,000 pupils; graduating exercises. **Page 6.**

North Side dentist, who took automobile rides with actress, sought by his wife. **Page 9.**

New fireworks ordinance bars "continuous" Fourth of July celebration. **Page 16.**

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Evidence tending to prove that combination controls prices at stockyards presented. **Page 11.**

Many real estate sales made; Malden street flat property bought for $32,000. **Page 11.**

Stocks on New York market continued to advance in price for fourth successive day. **Page 11.**

Commonwealth Electric company issued $1,000,000 bonds for improvement of plant. **Page 12.**

Rain predictions caused rush to cover by wheat shorts; prices closed higher; corn held strong. **Page 12.**

SPORTING.

Philadelphia won final game with Chicago by score of 4 to 0. **Page 10.**

White Stockings played ten innings in Boston, 1 to 1; rain interfered. **Page 10.**

Harvard and Yale played eleven innings when rain stopped play; score 1 run each. **Page 10.**

Heavy rain storm marred sport at Gravesend track. **Page 10.**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed:
GLASGOW	Carthaginian ..	
HAMBURG	Pennsylvania ..	
HAVRE	La Savoie	
LIVERPOOL ..	Majestic	Southwark.
LIVERPOOL ..	Noordland	Victorian.
NEW YORK..	K. Luise	Deutschland.
NEW YORK...	Pretoria	La Bretagne.
NEW YORK ..		Numidian.
QUEENST'WN.		Oceanic.
QUEENST'N ..		Merion.

WAR TO THE KNIFE ON TRACTION MEN

Open Break with Mayor Comes at Meeting of the Council Local Transportation Committee.

REJECTS OFFER TO SELL.

Dunne Now Is in Favor of Establishing an Opposition System of Street Railway Lines.

If Mayor Dunne has his way about it open war between the traction companies and the city will start almost immediately. It will be a conflict not only in the courts but in the running of street cars, and how long it will last no man is wise enough to foretell. In the meantime there is no promise for an improvement in the service given the public. If some radical ideas prevail it easily may grow much worse.

The parting of the ways between the mayor and the traction companies developed yesterday at the meeting of the council committee on local transportation. It was shown there was an irreconcilable difference between them. They agreed only on one minor point, and there the interests of the two parties were identical.

The plan of the mayor is to start an independent system of street cars as soon as possible, covering all three sides of the city, and put it in operation in opposition to the existing lines. It is Tom Johnson's "100 mile system." The offer of the companies to sell to the city has been rejected by the administration.

Companies Make Position Plain.

The companies made it plain to the committee that without some sort of a contract with the city looking toward an ultimate sale of their properties they would not be willing to spend any more money on their properties than is necessary for ordinary maintenance. They certainly could not be asked, as they looked at it, to put out millions for a thorough rehabilitation. Out of this condition comes the prospect that street car service in Chicago will continue indefinitely, as it has been for years, if it does not get worse.

There is a chance, however, the mayor will not have his own way about the matter. The council may override him. There was a sign of revolt in the meeting of the committee on local transportation when Ald. Carey suggested that he did not regard the differences between the executive and the street car companies as serious and perhaps the committee might be able to patch them up. The mayor's majority on the committee is only one, and Ald. Carey has been classed in it. With him on the other side, the mayor would be in a minority. The vote on the charter resolution last Monday night shows he is in a minority in the city council.

Disagree as to Valuation.

The matter on which the mayor and the traction companies could not agree was as to the time at which the intangible property of the companies—their rights under the "ninety-nine year acts"—were to be valued in case of a sale to the city. The companies insisted no fair figure could be placed on these rights until the Supreme court of the United States had decided exactly what these rights are.

The mayor's position was it would be possible to estimate values on three alternative propositions. One supposing that the decision of Judge Grosscup would be sustained; one supposing that the companies' "twig and branch" theory would be sustained, and one supposing that the city's claim that the companies had no "ninety-nine year rights" would be sustained. These three sets of values he insisted could be estimated now and the city pay as the Supreme court finally might decide.

Declares Plan Is Impossible.

This, John P. Wilson, speaking for the companies, said was absolutely impossible.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Wilson, "the Supreme court will not follow the opinion of Judge Grosscup or decide according to the claims of either the city or the companies. I am looking for an entirely new decision. We cannot put a price on our properties until we know exactly what we have to sell, and we cannot know that until the courts finally have determined exactly what are our rights in the streets of Chicago."

The question as to whether the rights of the companies under the "ninety-nine year acts" should be decided in the state or federal courts also came up, and so the companies and the city administration split.

"Anything like an agreement looks hopeless to me," said the mayor afterward. The traction people are of the opinion he does not want an agreement.

The one thing both sides were willing to do was to expedite a suit in the state courts to not only decide the validity of the Mueller law certificates but all the conditions under which they could be issued.

"Whether we agree or do not," said the mayor, "it is for the interest of us all to know exactly what these certificates are worth and for what they can be issued."

John P. Wilson Jests Merrily.

"There is no doubt of that," said Mr. Wilson, and then he sprung the only joke any newspaper reporter, at least, ever knew him to perpetrate.

"Most of our stockholders live in the east," he said, "and have no knowledge of these Mueller law certificates. Some of them think they are sort of related to Maud Muller."

John P. Wilson spoke for the Chicago City company, but W. W. Gurley informed the committee he represented the Union Traction and Consolidated lines as well. He said the companies were willing to sell to the city under these conditions.

The value of the tangible property to be determined at once.

The value of the intangible property to be determined by appraisement immediately after the final determination of the suits now pending, the appraisers to be selected before the passage of the ordinance for the purchase of the property.

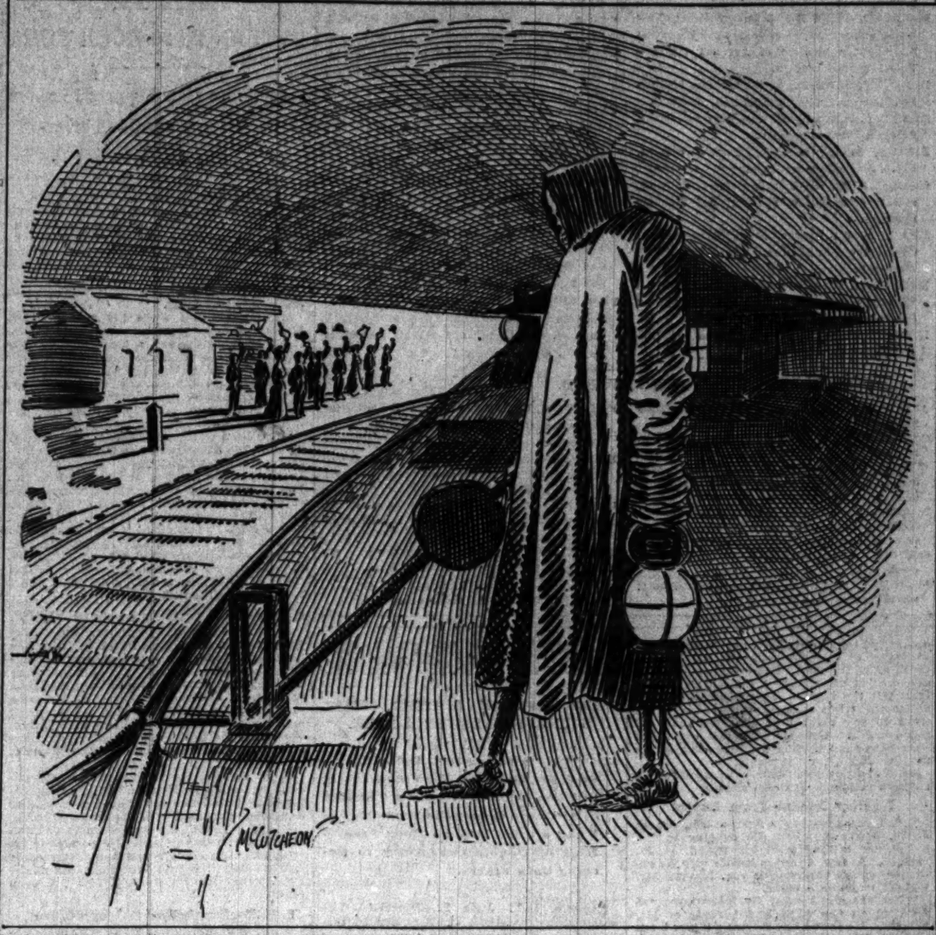
Plans for the rehabilitation of the properties to be prepared at once, under the joint supervision of the city and the companies; also an ordinance providing the terms under which the companies shall operate until the purchase is made.

As soon as the validity of the Mueller law certificates is established rehabilitation to go ahead at the expense of the companies, the city to take possession before or after rehabilitation as it may wish. In either case the cost to be added to the purchase price.

Asked if rehabilitation by the companies could not be possible without a formal contract with the city, Mr. Wilson said he did not see how it could, as they should not be expected to spend millions of dollars on an uncertainty. As to the cost of the tangible property and of rehabilitation, he said the

(Continued on page 4, column 7.)

"THE ETERNITY FLYER."



SLATE IS NOW IN SHAPE.

Republicans Practically Agree on Drainage and Judicial Tickets.

ONE PLACE STILL DOUBTFUL.

R. R. McCormick May Head Board; Primaries This Afternoon.

SANITARY SLATE.

For president—Ald. R. R. McCormick, Twenty-first ward; Ald. Frank I. Bennett, Seventh ward; or Z. R. Carter, Thirty-fourth ward.

FOR TRUSTEES.

F. X. Cloidt	Fifth ward
Wallace Clark	Sixth ward
W. H. Baker	Thirteenth ward
Adolf Bergman	Twenty-third ward
Ald. Walter J. Raymer	Twenty-eighth ward
Ald. Henry F. Eidmann	Thirty-second ward
Z. R. Carter	Thirty-fourth ward
George W. Paullin	Evanston

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Judge Marcus Kavanagh	First ward
Judge Joseph Gary	Twenty-first ward
Judge W. M. McEwen	Twenty-seventh ward
Judge Farlin G. Ball	Oak Park
Merritt W. Pinckney	Seventh ward
Ben M. Smith	Twenty-fifth ward

With the foregoing slate almost complete, a few hours before the primaries, the republicans of the county and sanitary district today will elect delegates to the conventions to be held tomorrow in the First regiment armory. For the county convention 1,154 delegates are to be chosen and for the sanitary 1,105. The primaries will be open today from 12 to 7 o'clock.

Former Ald. W. S. Jackson, president of the board of trade, declined yesterday to accept the nomination for president of the drainage board, and Roy O. West, who made the offer, took the refusal as final. Mr. Jackson might have been willing to undertake the work, but his family was opposed to it, and he declined.

The friends of Z. R. Carter and of Ald. Frank Bennett became more urgent as soon as it was learned Mr. Jackson no longer was under consideration, and in the Hyde Park wards an effort will be made by the Jamieson following to secure delegates pledged to Mr. Bennett.

Ald. McCormick was brought forward during the day as a likely candidate, and his name will be considered by the caucus of committeemen which has been called for 8 o'clock tonight, after the primaries have been held.

Slates Are Expected to Go Through.

With the exception of the doubt regarding the presidency, both tickets have been completed and are expected to go through the caucus without much alteration.

The renomination of Cloidt and Baker is not to the liking of the majority in control of the party, but the Lorimer faction in the south town and west side wards has steadfastly and consistently refused to offer any other names, insisting on these two men or nothing.

To avoid an open break with the Lorimer people, the nomination of these men has been agreed to and they are likely to go on the ticket. The opposition to them was of considerable proportions and some fear was felt of a situation which would deprive the republican ticket of the advantage it naturally has because of the dissensions in the democratic party.

Magerstadt, however, insisted that Cloidt should be renominated and the Blount people would have no one except Baker. The majority had to submit. The possibility of a mixed ticket being elected, as the result has been considered, but the republican organization asserts stoutly that it will work unitedly to secure the election of the entire ticket.

Discontent in Calumet District.

Discontent will be found in the Calumet district because of the failure of the slatemakers to give this section of the annexed sanitary territory representation on the board, but the committee thus far has declared in favor of Evanston and presents Paullin as a candidate for the entire section of annexed territory.

It is expected the democrats will take advantage of the omission of the Calumet region from the republican ticket and will put up a strong candidate there, thus trusting to turn republican votes in a strong republican district.

While Ald. Raymer has been given the place allotted to the northwest wards there is a possibility that another candidate might be chosen at the last minute, there being three others whose names have been considered.

Although the Lorimer people have been granted three places on the ticket they are not altogether satisfied and assert the nomination for president should have been given to Mr. Carter. He has expressed himself as indifferent to the entire matter, but willing to take a nomination which comes to him freely if he can be assured his candidacy will not provoke attacks from persons who have been assailing the sanitary board.

Gov. Deneen Takes a Hand.

Gov. Deneen came to Chicago from Springfield last night, and will meet the members of the executive committee this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A conference was to have been held last night, but news of his coming failed to get here, and the committeemen were not assembled in time. The governor spent the evening quietly at the Union league club.

The governor has been informed of the makeup of the ticket, but passed over it without comment.

Saloons Must Close Themselves.

Mayor Dunne issued his proclamation for the closing of saloons during the primary hours, 12 to 7, today. Chief O'Neill said that because of the strike the police department would have difficulty in sending policemen to the polls, if any at all could be sent. The proclamation regarding saloons will have to enforce itself.

The lack of "police protection" is not liable to be missed, as the primaries probably will be the quietest held in Chicago for several years, there being no contests of any proportions in any of the wards.

NEW THEORY OF DISEASE FOUND BY LONDON DOCTOR.

Prof. Sterling Discovers That Each Organ of the Body Has Its Own "Hormone."

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 22.—Prof. Sterling, lecturing before the College of Physicians, submitted a new view of the method by which the body does its work. He suggested, as a result of discoveries of himself and others, that each organ of the body produces a chemical substance which excites the next organ into action.

Prof. Sterling calls such substances "hormones." Some, such as adrenalin, have been already isolated. He contended that if the appropriate hormone is lacking, a link in the body's functions is snapped and the whole thrown out of gear. This is seen when disease affecting one organ causes general incapacity.

Hitherto only some half dozen hormones have been known. It will be the task of the future to discover the hormone of each organ, to learn how it produces and how it acts. Such knowledge would enable an important advance in the rational treatment of diseases.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS ILL.

Suffering from Erysipelas and Phlebitis at Havana, but His Condition Shows Improvement.

HAVANA, June 22.—Former Congressman George Fred Williams of Boston, Mass., who arrived here from Mexico on his way to New York, was taken from the steamer suffering with erysipelas of the right leg and phlebitis, or inflammation of the veins. Mr. Williams was carried to the Animas fever hospital, where at times he became delirious. His condition has improved, and tonight he is reported much better.

STEPS ON SNAKE; FRIGHT FATAL

Twelve Year Old Girl's Experience Causes Convulsions and Death Ensues.

Manitowoc, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Frightened into convulsions when she accidentally stepped on a snake which lay coiled up in the grass, Calla Huebner, the 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Huebner, living north of this city, died here this afternoon. The reptile was not a venomous one and her death ensued from fright and not from a bite.

JAPAN REFUSES ARMISTICE.

Informs Roosevelt That Plenipotentiaries Must Meet First.

DOUBTS RUSSIA'S GOOD FAITH

President Likely to Renew Efforts to Stop the Fighting.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Japan has informed the United States that she will not agree to an armistice with Russia until the peace plenipotentiaries have met and found each other's credentials entirely satisfactory. She would be willing to do so if a guarantee of some kind could be given her that Russia will negotiate a peace in good faith.

The president's efforts to stop the fighting in Manchuria have thus met with a temporary check. When he returns to Washington tomorrow he will be informed of the replies made by Japan and Russia.

Those who have seen the restless way Mr. Roosevelt has searched for an opening to bring peace may feel assured that he will not cease his efforts to induce the belligerents to end—temporarily, at least—the operations of their armies.

Russia Receptive; Japan Antagonistic.

So far as can be ascertained Russia has not asked for an armistice, and will not do so. She is in the same receptive mood she was when the president broached the idea of peace. It is Japan this time which is not welcoming the suggestion of an armistice. Marshal Oyama has a force greatly superior to that of Gen. Linevitch. A tremendous victory will insure better terms for his country. Moreover, if hostilities should be stopped the Russians might continue to strengthen Gen. Linevitch. At present he has only sufficient reinforcements to make up for the wastage due to death in battle or from disease.

Japan Has Sympathy of Army Men.

Japan's position has the sympathy of officers of the army and navy here. Its justice is also conceded by the administration. There is no way by which she can be brought to adopt a different attitude. Germany and France have made polite representations at Tokio in behalf of peace. Neither has gone, or dares to go, as far as the United States. Great Britain has asserted positively that she will not bring pressure to bear upon her ally.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, is expected to see the president tomorrow and will discuss the personnel of the Russian peace commission. Minister Takahira will also see the president, and his legation is also in ignorance of the names of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, Marquis Ito being the only man to be mentioned in the official dispatches.

Lamsdorf Ill; Bad for Peace.

The state department received a dispatch today from Ambassador Meyer announcing that Count Lamsdorf is ill and in bed. Count Lamsdorf is the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and has been a stanch advocate of peace. His illness is greatly deplored, as the war party will have an opportunity to influence the emperor without any one of importance being at hand to rebut their views.

NEARLY TAKE GERMAN PRINCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 23, 3 a. m.—The Times' correspondent with Gen. Nogi's army says Gen. Mistchenko recently was reinforced by a mixed division of cavalry from the Caucasus. The Japanese on June 17 sent two columns against Gen. Mistchenko's advanced base and drove him across the Liao river. During the movement a German prince was nearly captured. A shrapnel charge burst among the foreign attachés. Two horses were killed and Pertav Bey, the Turkish attaché, was wounded.

Linevitch Still Retreating.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, June 22.—Heavy rains and mists are hindering the operations in Manchuria. The Russians are reported to be retreating in confusion in northern Corea. The Japanese are advancing. The war office has notified commanders that the continuance of the war was not affected by peace proposals, saying that peace is remote and the war will continue.

18 HOUR TRAIN IS ABANDONED.

Lake Shore Company, Appalled by Wreck at Mentor, O., Returns to Twenty Hour Schedule.

CAUSED BY A YOUNG BOY?

Lad Fourteen Years Old May Have Turned the Switch Which Cost Lives of Nineteen Men.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—There will be no more eighteen hour trains between New York and Chicago over the New York Central railroad. This was decided today at a conference held at the office of President William H. Newman of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, with the heads of the operating departments. President Newman has not been a believer in the necessity of the eighteen hour trains, although the heads of the operating departments, including such old railroad men as General Manager Bradfield and General Superintendent A. H. Smith, told him in their opinion that the schedule was a safe one. President Newman today declared a twenty hour schedule was fast enough. As a result of the meeting this statement was issued, abandoning the eighteen hour schedule that was put in force last Sunday:

New York, June 22.—To the Press and the Public: Since the sad accident which happened on the Lake Shore I have had a consultation with the operating officials, who have explained that the accident was caused by a misplaced switch and not due to the speed of the train. They assure me the present schedule can be safely and easily maintained. While I agree with the operating officials that there is no physical reason why the schedule should not be continued, nevertheless, in my judgment, the time of the Twentieth Century Limited should be restored to twenty hours, and it will be done at once.

W. H. NEWMAN,
President N. Y. C. and L. S.

P. S.—Until the new schedule can be arranged the Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30 p. m. and Chicago at 2:30 p. m., as at present, but running on a twenty hour schedule, arriving at both terminals two hours later than now.

Too Fast, Says Newman.

The last of the eighteen hour trains, therefore, are now en route. The train that left here today had forty-five passengers, almost its full complement, from here. Before the conference President Newman said he always had been opposed to running so fast a train.

"I felt from the beginning," he said, "that a slower train, as slow as the trains we ran until lately, would be more comfortable for the passengers and give equal satisfaction. The faster the train, you know, the more liable the passengers are to be jarred and bounced about. What we learned, however, was that the passengers saw no difference between the speed of a twenty hour train and the speed of an eighteen hour train. They were satisfied with this high speed train.

"Of course we felt that the new fast train was just as safe as the slower one, or we never would have put it in commission. Moreover, the time of the Twentieth Century Limited on our tracks between New York and Buffalo has been no faster than the time of the other fast trains which we operate.

Modern Trains Too Fast.

"Most modern trains, I believe, are running too fast. You will find if you inquire that nearly all railroad men are opposed to them. At the same time a fast train is not necessarily dangerous. Such a train, properly handled, is every bit as safe as a slower train can be. We satisfied ourselves that the Twentieth Century would be as safe to travel on as the slower trains, or we never would have inaugurated such a service. It seemed to give satisfaction to the traveling public, too, as far as I can learn."

The New York Central, it is learned, cut two hours off its schedule only because of the Pennsylvania's eighteen hour train. In cutting two hours off the twenty-four hour schedule the operators took one hour and forty minutes off on the Lake Shore, where the accident happened. The other twenty minutes were taken off between Buffalo and Albany.

Pennsylvania Keeps Eighteen Hours.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania railroad has not yet decided to take off its eighteen hour train to Chicago. At a conference of the officials at President Cassat's office today the New York Central wreck was discussed, but no action was taken by the railroad, nor is any likely to be.

"The matter of annulling the eighteen hour schedule has not been considered as yet," said Charles M. Schaeffer, superintendent of passenger transportation. "The twenty hour schedule may be returned to, but I think not. There are wrecks on a fifteen miles an hour schedule."

CAUSED BY BOY OF 14?

Cleveland, O., June 22.—[Special.]—A 14 year old boy, it is now believed, was the cause of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor last night in which nineteen are known to have lost their lives.

William Usher, ticket agent of the Nickel Plate, and James Barnes of Willoughby were on the scene of the wreck twenty minutes after the wreck happened. On the way they met a boy carrying a lantern. They questioned him, and he said that he had been down to shut a switch. They questioned him further, thinking it possible that the boy had tampered with the switch, but the boy insisted that he had shut the switch.

The men went to the scene of the wreck and found the switch open but locked. The men are of the opinion that the boy thought that there was a freight ahead of the Twentieth Century, and opened the switch to let it through to take a siding, and that he meant to open the switch instead of closing it.

H. S. Storrs, general superintendent of the Lake Shore, said that the matter would be investigated tomorrow, although he is inclined to doubt the story that a boy had possession of a key and could turn the switch.

Maniac's Work Is Suggested.

The Lake Shore officials, while willing to investigate this latest development, have inclined to the belief that the wreck was the result of either a maniac who wanted to see a wreck of such a fast train, or of some person bent upon revenge. A careful examination of the switch today showed that it was in perfect condition.

On the other hand, some trainmen are of the opinion that the crew of the Twentieth Century was deceived by a second white light 100 feet beyond the switch which was

open, but while traveling at such fast speed were unable to gauge the distance and mistook the second light for the first one.

Only One Eye Witness.

Night Operator Minor at the Mentor depot was the only eye witness of the disaster. When he received orders to show the white light in the block signal he did so and stepped to the door to see the train go past.

As the cars came rumbling down the track he watched the approaching headlight. It came along faster than ever before. Engineer Tyler was making additional speed on the down grade into Mentor, for he knew he would lose time on the up grade.

The rapid speed of the train caused a great draft and blew up a whirlwind of dust. The operator knew this and stepped inside the little depot to avoid the dust. He looked out the window. The next instant he beheld a sight to appall the strongest man. Directly in front of the depot was a switch. It had been opened, unknown to the railway men.

Strikes the Open Switch.

Instead of clinging to the straight main track the locomotive gave a lurch when it struck the switch. It headed into the siding, then jumped the track, and plowed a great furrow in the ground for 300 feet.

The huge iron monster plowed its way through the end of the freight shed, crushing it like an eggshell. The engine burned completely over, and when it finally found a resting place the pilot was pointed to the west and firmly imbedded in the front end of the first car, the combination buffet car Missouri.

This car was lying partly on top of the engine. The sudden stoppage of the engine threw the tender clear over it, and the huge tank, holding 6,000 gallons of water, besides its complement of coal, was thrown fully fifty feet to the east.

The three rear Pullmans, the Brabantio, the Astoria, and the Simia, also left the tracks and plowed through the ground until they were stopped by the heap of wreckage which covered the overturned engine.

Little Station Is Wrecked.

The Chicago sleeper, which was immediately behind the combination car, swung from the track, and, crashing into the depot, was completely buried in the wreck of the building. The violence of the crash was such that the depot collapsed on top of the wrecked coach. The hapless passengers in this coach were crushed and maimed in the wreck and then completely buried in the collapse of the structure.

The next sleeper following was left off the track behind, and the other remained upright on the rails.

An instant after the crash of the wreck the boiler of the great engine burst with terrific force, scattering fire and steam through the wreck in a manner that made escape for the helpless imprisoned passengers impossible.

Train Instantly on Fire.

The wrecked combination car, which had landed, crushed and splintered, on top of the engine, was at once enveloped in blinding flames and scalding steam. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heard above the roar, but they were beyond all human aid.

The night was dark save for the light from the blazing wreck of the coach that was crushed and splintered on top of the engine. Men swarmed about it, combating the flames with the means at hand, groping their way through the blinding, scalding steam that rose in clouds, hunting for the injured, whose piteous cries were such as chilled the hearts of those who heard them.

There was a small water supply and the means at hand for fighting the flames were pitifully inadequate, but the zeal of the rescuers wrought great things for the first few minutes. It was known that a number of injured were helpless in the wreck, but though the work was done with frantic haste and without regard to danger the flames gradually drove the rescuers back, and after ten minutes of battle the rescuers were driven away from the blazing combination coach and the imprisoned passengers were incinerated.

Despite all their help the fire burned until after midnight, and the last burned and blackened corpse was not recovered from the funeral pyre until 1 o'clock.

Work of Rescue Difficult.

It was the belief of the men who were on the scene that those whose bodies were burned in the wreck were unconscious after the crash. They felt certain they were able to release and take out of the wreck all those who were able to call for help and thus help the rescuers locate them.

In the glowing furnace that reared and sputtered with terrific ferocity it was possible to see a number of the bodies, but it was impossible to get to them until the arrival of the fire department, which was able to successfully combat the flames.

The scene of the wreck as the rescuers redoubled their efforts to recover the bodies after the help of the fire department made their fight with the flames successful was weird and horrible. A great pall of smoke hung over the wreck, on which the firemen were pouring great streams of water. Rescuers with lanterns groped through the smoke and steam and spared no efforts to get to the bodies.

Despite all this the condition of the bodies was such as to make identification almost impossible. One body was recovered, with the head missing. The clothing was gone from the body, and there was only the smallest chance of a successful identification.

Four Unaccounted For.

It is extremely doubtful if all of the charred remains have been removed from the wreck. Three members of the Sicha family of this city are known to have purchased tickets for the flyer and no trace of them has been discovered by their friends who have visited the morgues time and time again. The family consisted of Frank Sicha, his wife and daughter. Sicha is a member of the firm of the Diebolt Brewing company. That the family were on the train is well known, but how all should have been caught in the buffet car is inexplicable.

W. H. Abbott of Boston was also on the train, and he has not been heard from.

Assistant Superintendent Moon feels assured that if all the bodies were not recovered then the rest were entirely cremated. The search through the embers after the flames had been subdued and enough water thrown on them to permit it was most minute. Several charred bones, the right foot of a man, the leg having been consumed to within two inches of the shoe top, was found. The company officials were inclined to believe that these fragments came from the bodies which had already been taken from near the place in which they were found and not evidence of additional bodies.

On Trail of a Suspect.

Shortly before noon today the entire secret service force of the company was placed on the trail of a man upon whom suspicion is directed because of his frequently voiced threats against the company. It is averred that this man is not well balanced mentally and of late he has talked much about "getting even" with the Lake Shore railroad company.

His pique arose from the action of a freight conductor, who forced him to get off a train rather roughly. The suspect is said to have insisted on riding and in the fight which followed was worsted by the conductor.

This happened some weeks ago. No attention, however, was paid to the fellow's threats, because of his mental condition. The railroad men even teased him considerably about it. He was seen loitering about the station at Mentor last night, but in spite of the strenuous efforts to locate him today they were unavailing.

TURN FROM LIGHTNING TRAINS.

Survivors of Lake Shore Wreck Say They Are Through with Such Fast Expresses.

"No more lightning express trains for me."

This sentiment expressed in various forms was the invariable observation yesterday of Chicago survivors of the Lake Shore wreck. All the morning those who had narrow escapes on the flyer were arriving in the city on various trains from Cleveland. Between notifying friends that they were safe and receiving congratulations on their escape they found time to tell their experiences and to register avowals that they meant to travel more slowly in the future.

"I am through with fast trains," said P. A. Valentine, who reached Englewood station at 7:30 a. m. and went immediately to his residence. "I don't see the necessity for this feverish travel.

"I was sitting in a compartment of the observation car talking to F. D. Countiss when the accident occurred. We were thrown violently forward, but not hurt. We scrambled to get out of the car, being unable to leave at the forward end, and finally escaping at the rear. There we saw the cars ahead piled up, though ours had little more than left the track. We rushed forward to assist the train crew in the rescue, and I want to say right here that the crew did noble work. Greater efficiency could not have been shown. The fire broke out within five minutes after the crash."

Mr. Valentine left Chicago at noon for his summer residence at Oconomowoc.

Narrow Escape from Death.

T. S. Fauntleroy had a narrow escape from death. He had spent the evening in the buffet car talking with his friend, H. H. Wright. A few minutes before 9:30 he returned to the observation car, leaving Mr. Wright to finish a cigar.

When the crash came Mr. Fauntleroy ran forward to see what had become of Mr. Wright. He found him mortally injured, but succeeded in getting him from the ruins before the fire gained headway. Within fifteen minutes Mr. Fauntleroy had the wounded man on a west bound flyer, but Mr. Wright died before they reached Cleveland. Mr. Fauntleroy stated in the afternoon that he was leaving Cleveland for New York.

A. E. Dickinson was in the buffet car all the evening. He had smoked four cigars and was contemplating a fifth when he decided that he had smoked as much as was good for him and forthwith left to retire. He scarcely had reached his compartment when the crash came.

Slow Trains Suit Henry Dibblee.

"I never want to travel on a fast train again," said Henry Bibblee, as he stirred a tonic which the office boy had brought him. "I wasn't hurt and I wasn't greatly shaken up, for the observation car hardly left the rails, but the sight of that tangled mass of cars and the wounded and dead was enough to last me my lifetime.

"I went back afterward with some railroad men and looked at the switch. It was locked shut in the proper manner. The light was out, but it had been white while burning. Evidently the jarring of the train sprung the switch open."

"The twenty-four hour train is good enough for me in the future," said F. D. Countiss. "As soon as we picked ourselves up after the crash we ran out of the observation car and hurried to the forward sleeper, where we knew Mrs. Insull was. We found her party all right, only badly shaken up."

Victims of the Wreck at Mentor, O., of the Lake Shore 18 Hour Flyer.

THE DEAD.

ARTHUR, D. E., American Appraisal company of Milwaukee, Wis., died in hospital.

BECKWITH, S. C., 115 One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, New York, advertising agent.

BENNETT, JOHN R., 31 Nassau street, New York, attorney, aged 40 years; trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York botanical gardens.

BRADLEY, JOHN A., of the law firm of Rowley, Rogers, Bradley & Rockwell, Akron, O.

BRANT, F. J., head brakeman, 2012 Ash street, Erie, Pa., died in hospital.

EIRICK, L. M., manager Keith's theater, Cleveland, killed in wreck.

GIBSON, J. H., 954 Flournoy street, Chicago; secretary American Foundry and Machine company.

HEAD, A. H., London, England, representative of the Otis Steel company of Clevelaind, died in hospital.

MECHLING, H. C., New York City, with the Wheeling Corrugated Iron company, killed in wreck.

MICKEY, W. D., porter on Pullman car, Chicago, died at scene of wreck.

MORGAN, THOMAS R., second vice president of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan company, Cleveland, burned to death in wreck.

NAUGLE, E. E., Chicago, president of the E. E. Naugle Tie company, 159 La Salle street; lived at La Grange; died in wreck; left wife and four children.

ROGERS, A. L., of New York City, representative of the Platt Iron works of Dayton, O., died in hospital.

TYLER, ALLAN, engineer, Collinwood, O., died in hospital.

WALTERS, N. R., baggageman, Hamburg, N. Y., died in hospital.

WELLMAN, O. H., of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan company, Cleveland, died in hospital.

WRIGHT, H. H., Chicago, vice president Hewitt Manufacturing company, Railway Exchange building; resided at 409 Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, Ill.; died in hospital; left wife and 2 year old child.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED, supposed to be L. A. Johnson of the millinery firm of Comey & Johnson, Cleveland, and W. H. Abbott of Boston, Mass.

THE INJURED.

ALLEN, NATHAN, Kenosha, Wis.; back slightly injured.

CORDEAUGH, R. C., Kay Cottage, Highlands, N. J.

COLVIN, W. H., broker, 182 La Salle street, residence 1625 Hinman avenue, Evanston; nerves unstrung; otherwise uninjured.

DICKINSON, AUGUSTUS E., president Ohio Quarries company, 204 Dearborn street, residence 4418 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago.

GORHAM, A. P., fireman, side injured; Collinwood, O.

KENNEDY, M. J., San Francisco; slightly hurt; leaves for Europe on Tuesday.

KATZ, SAMUEL T., cattle dealer, 5022 South Paulina street, Chicago; injured in chest and back; not serious.

KUEHL, THEODORE, with George Kuehl & Co., jewelers, 178 Randolph street, residence 1511 Wolfram street, Chicago.

LANGDON, JAMES H., formerly lived at 281 Jackson boulevard; not recently a resident of Chicago.

MURRAY, GEORGE, 1018 George street, St. Louis; thought not to be seriously hurt.

TROTT, KATE, Chicago.

TURNERI, Mrs. H. D., nervous shock.

CHICAGO MAN CALLS FIREMEN.

Theodore Kuehl Says Horror of Wreck Stunned Spectators, Leaving Them Powerless to Summon Aid.

Theodore Kuehl, 1511 Wolfram street, had retired and was sleeping in his berth in the second coach when the Lake Shore wreck occurred. Mr. Kuehl was thrown to the floor of the car, and the shock of the collision rendered him unconscious. Though severely bruised, Mr. Kuehl's life is not in danger.

"When I got out of the coach, the first thing that caught my attention was the blaze from the burning coach over the engine," he said. "I did what I could for those about me, and helped the rescuers bring out several of the wounded.

"The fire, meanwhile, was assuming alarming proportions, but in the fever of excitement no one seemed to think of trying to put it out. I ran to the station, where I telephoned for the town fire department. It seemed ages before it arrived, and it was of little service when it did, the water supply being entirely inadequate for any effective work.

"Much of it all seems vague and unreal to me now, and I must have fainted again, for I found myself lying in the station with several persons about me. After I revived the second time the train had arrived, and I got aboard to come home."

COMES FROM WORK AND DIES.

Leo Sonnenschein Meets Sudden Death at His Home—Inquest Will Be Held.

On his return from work yesterday morning Leo Sonnenschein, 35 years old, 2253 South Park avenue, died suddenly at his house. Mrs. Sonnenschein said her husband fainted and fell to the floor, injuring his head. Dr. John S. Perekhan, 2600 Indiana avenue, was summoned, but arrived too late. An inquest will be held today.

TAMPA, FLA., BUYS BIG HOTEL.

Late H. B. Plant's $3,000,000 Pleasure Site Will Be Used as Park and Hostelry Leased.

Tampa, Fla., June 22.—The city today paid the Ocean and Gulf Realty company of New York $125,000 cash for the Tampa Bay hotel and grounds, becoming the sole owner of the property upon which the late Henry B. Plant spent $3,000,000. The city will use the grounds as a park and lease the hotel.

LOCK SALOON MAN IN ICEBOX.

Three Young Men Make Thomas Moran a Prisoner and Take $32 from Cash Register.

Thomas Moran was held up by three young men in his saloon at 513 West Twelfth street early this morning. The robbers locked the proprietor in the ice box and escaped, taking $32 from the cash register.

EXCURSIONS TO ASBURY PARK

Via Pennsylvania Short Lines.

Tickets sold June 29 and 30, July 1 and 2. Long limit returning. Stopovers allowed at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Through sleepers and coaches Chicago to Asbury Park. For tickets, sleeping car space, and full particulars call at city office, 248 Clark street, or address C. L. Kimball, Ass't G. P. A., No. 2 Sherman street, Chicago.

CLOSE TO SECOND WRECK.

20TH CENTURY LIMITED, WEST BOUND, ESCAPES BY A HAIR.

Open Switch at Laporte, Ind., Discovered by Employe, Who Reaches It in Time to Close It Only a Fraction of a Minute Before the Train Speeds By at a Fifty Mile an Hour Speed—Hint of Double Conspiracy to Destroy Both Flyers.

Laporte, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The westbound Twentieth Century limited this morning narrowly escaped a disaster similar to the one which destroyed the eastbound limited at Mentor, O., last evening.

As the westbound train came in sight at this point F. H. Kirkwood, a switchman, glancing down the track toward the oncoming flyer, saw that a switch from the main line was open.

Closed Just in Time.

Kirkwood raced for the switch and closed it. A fraction of a minute later the limited sped by in safety at a fifty mile an hour speed.

The limited was a minute or two late. This fact alone saved it from a fearful disaster, for the switch closed by Kirkwood in the nick of time led to a siding occupied by a string of heavily loaded freight cars.

No one knows who is responsible for the open switch, and the Lake Shore officials have ordered a searching investigation.

Double Plot Hinted At.

The fact that the west bound Twentieth Century limited narrowly escaped a wreck under circumstances which duplicate the causes of the wreck at Mentor, O., lead some to believe that a deliberate attempt was made to wreck both trains.

This theory is supported, some think, by the similarity of the circumstances. Railroad men here, however, scout the conspiracy talk. They accept the theory that some switchman or section hand carelessly left the switch open. A freight train, it is recalled, had been sidetracked a short time before the limited was due, in order to give the fast train a clear track.

TWO WOMEN AND SIX CHILDREN DROWN IN RAINBOW RAPIDS.

Party Was in Boat Which Capsized in Wisconsin River Six Miles Above Rhinelander.

Rhinelander, Wis., June 22.—At Newbold, a small siding six miles north, Mrs. Ezra Craw and Mrs. Edward Craw and six children were drowned in the Rainbow rapids, Wisconsin river, today. The families live on opposite sides of the river, the husbands being homesteaders. It is believed the party was in a boat which capsized in the rapids.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKER CAUGHT

Prisoner Says His Name Is Tony Gaughan and the Police Think He Is Demented.

The arrest of a man who tried to wreck a Wentworth avenue car Wednesday night at Wentworth and Archer avenues probably has solved the mystery of the cause of the street car accident of June 13, in which several persons were injured at that crossing.

While running his car towards Wentworth and Archer avenues Thomas Keenan, the motorman, saw a boy bending over the switch which controls the direction of the Archer avenue, Halsted street, and Wentworth avenue cars which pass over the crossing. Keenan stopped the car and found the boy had been trying to insert a small piece of tin under the switch. The boy pointed to a man on the sidewalk, who, he said, had given him a quarter to fill the switch with small pieces of tin. Keenan and several passengers gave chase and caught the man.

When arraigned before Justice Prindiville yesterday the man said that his name was Tony Gaughan, but he refused to give his address. His actions led the justice to believe he is demented, but he was held to the Criminal court on a charge of malicious mischief.

A wagon driven by Charles Meyers, 771 Woodbine avenue, was struck by a sprinkler on the Lake street car track near Lombard avenue, Oak Park. Meyers was thrown out of the wagon, his arms were sprained, and one of his ankles broken. The wagon was demolished.

SCHEME TO EVADE RATE LAW.

Georgia Judge in Lumber Case Designates Freight Association as Means of Combines and Pools.

Macon, Ga., June 22.—When the case of Tift et al. vs. the Southern Railway et al., involving increase in lumber rates, was closed today with argument on behalf of the defendants Judge Speer said:

"Counsel on both sides have doubtless gathered, in the intimations of the court, what we may as well announce at this time. The Southeastern Freight association is, in view of the evidence, regarded as a transparent scheme to avoid the effect of the laws forbidding pooling and combinations in restraint of trade.

"While this is true, whether or not the rates involved in this case, and put in force as the result of the action of that association, are unreasonable and violative of law must be determined after further consideration."

CHICAGO'S LOSS IN WRECK GROWS

Third Victim of the Eighteen Hour Train Smashup to Die Is James H. Gibson.

RETURN TO 20 HOUR TIME.

Lake Shore Man Reports Disaster Caused by Some One Throwing the Switch.

Three Chicago business men were among those killed in the Lake Shore wreck at Mentor. Of these, one was James H. Gibson, who died in the Charity hospital at Cleveland early yesterday morning. His body will reach Chicago at 8 a. m. today in charge of Mrs. Gibson and Dr. Francis R. Sherwood, the family physician.

Mr. Gibson died while his wife and Dr. Sherwood were speeding on a train to the scene of the disaster. A long distance telephone message from Cleveland announcing the time of arrival this morning was received at the Gibson residence, 954 Flournoy street, in the afternoon by William C. Gibson, brother of the wreck victim. Funeral arrangements will be made today.

Mr. Gibson was president and general manager of the American Foundry and Machinery company, with offices in the Monadnock building. The plant is at Chicago Heights. He was born in Bloomington, Ill., thirty-seven years ago, and came to Chicago in 1892 with his firm, which removed from Fort Scott, Kas. Starting as a stenographer in the offices of the firm sixteen years ago, he worked his way up until a few months ago he was elected president and general manager. Two children, a girl 3 years old and a boy 1 year old, are living.

Henry H. Wright Is Another Victim.

Another victim was Henry H. Wright, 409 Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park. He was vice president of the Hewitt Manufacturing company and secretary of the Featherstone Foundry company. He was born in Green Springs, O., and was 32 years old. He came to Chicago in 1889, and was a prominent member of the Chicago Athletic association, Westward Ho Golf club, and other organizations. Mrs. Wright and one daughter are living.

E. E. Naugle, the third victim, was president of the E. E. Naugle Tie company, 159 La Salle street and 814 Elston avenue, and had been connected with the firm during the last eight years. He was born in Indiana and was 44 years of age. He resided in La Grange. Mrs. Naugle and four children are living. Relatives said yesterday that no arrangements for the funeral had yet been made.

S. C. Beckwith Had Chicago Offices.

Another man who was killed who had relatives and also business interests in Chicago was Samuel Corner Beckwith, 48 years old, the founder and president of the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, handling the foreign advertising of a long list of American newspapers. He was born in Cornersville, Md. In 1880 he started in the advertising business for the Baltimore Sun, and a few years later opened an agency of his own. His headquarters have been in New York. The Chicago agency of the firm at 510 Tribune building is managed by his brother, Robert W. Beckwith, who went to Cleveland yesterday morning. Mr. Beckwith is also survived by a widow and two brothers—J. Tripp Beckwith of New York and Emmalls Beckwith of Cornersville, Md.

Chicagoans on Train Are Fortunate.

That many other Chicagoans were not numbered among the dead was because they were in the sleepers or the observation car, and not in the combination buffet and baggage car, which was the only one that was badly wrecked.

The property loss to the road amounted to nearly $100,000 for the train equipment demolished, and thousands more for the baggage of the passengers and valuable mail matter which the train carried. Just how much these latter items will figure is as yet unknown, but the postoffice officials are working now to ascertain their losses through the burning of the mail pouches. The train carried only first class matter, usually of an urgent character, and the department made special provision daily to catch the train in order to reach the larger cities east of Chicago in the quickest possible time.

Important letters and documents could be mailed until within fifteen minutes of train time, when the last pouch was shot through the tube to the Lake Shore station. From fifteen to twenty pouches of this class of matter usually were carried. Undoubtedly the loss of apparel among the baggage of the passengers will reach many thousands of dollars, because the train was patronized by wealthy people, who would naturally carry a quantity of valuable baggage.

Death Liability Is Big Item.

Another loss which the road will be called on to meet is the indemnity for loss of life. The number of dead is nineteen to date, with the possibility that two more will die. Under the laws of Ohio the death liability is only $5,000 for each person, which would make the loss of the railroad company amount to $95,000 on this score. As nearly as can be figured the total losses from the wreck are as follows:

Loss to equipment	$100,000
Death liability	95,000
Loss of baggage, estimated	25,000
Loss of mail, estimated	10,000
Total	$230,000

Passengers East Yesterday.

The Lake Shore eighteen hour train yesterday carried thirty-eight passengers, including eight women. Among them was Samuel Insull of Chicago, whose wife and daughter and wife's sister, Miss Bird, were on the wrecked train.

Neither Mrs. Insull nor any one in her party was injured in the wreck, but they did meet with a severe loss in having their baggage destroyed. They were on their way to Europe for the summer. It is their plan to go on within a few days.

Official Report on the Wreck.

From his investigation of the cause of the wreck, Vice President Brown sent the following report to President Newman yesterday afternoon:

"Train No. 10, east bound, passed Mentor at 8:35 p. m., at which time the switches all were set for the main line. No. 26 followed No. 10 fifty minutes behind, and no trains passed Mentor in either direction between the time No. 10 passed there and the arrival of No. 26.

"The operator was on the platform with two men, James Collins and W. M. Leuders, both of whom live in Mentor, when No. 10 passed; after which the operator went into the office and remained until about the time No. 26 was due, when he again went out on the platform and saw No. 26 coming two or three miles away.

"The operator says he looked at the switch lights and they were white and the switches were properly set for the main track. He then returned to the office.

Says "Some One Threw the Switch."

"If this is correct, between that time and the time No. 26 headed in on the side track, some one threw the switch for the side track and locked it in that position.

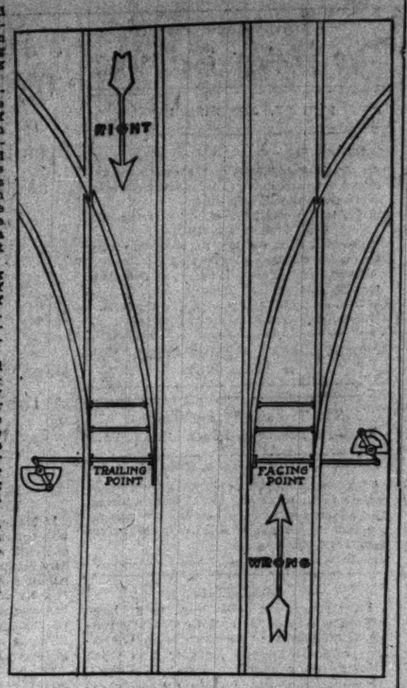
"No. 26 headed in the full length of the train on the house track, the engine leaving the rails about four coach lengths from the switch, crashing into the freighthouse, setting it on fire, and turning the engine end for end and telescoping the composite car, which took fire from the burning freight house.

"The conductor of No. 26 immediately examined the switch and called the attention of General Passenger Agent W. J. Lynch of the Big Four, who was on the train, to the fact that it was set and locked for the side track and the light extinguished.

"No. 26 was on time, and, as a matter of fact, was running at a slower speed than No. 10 when it passed through Mentor, as No. 10 was late. The result would have been the same had any other of our through trains encountered this open switch."

Danger in the Facing Switch as Bearing on Lake Shore Wreck.

[From a drawing made for THE TRIBUNE.]



The split switch is considered one of the safest devices in modern railroading. It is in use on every great system. Its opposing points are known as the trailing switch and the facing switch.

With the trailing switch accidents are impossible. With the facing switch the possibility of an accident, such as occurred on the Lake Shore road, is ever present. Any train at any speed might jar the point open, thus throwing the flange of the wheels against the wrong track. An opening of an inch might do the damage, and this would not be noticed by the engineer. Such a small movement would not put the switch light out.

The reliability of the facing switch is that of any piece of mechanism. Its getting out of order is always a possibility. Over the old stub switch, however, it has an immeasurable advantage.

The facing switch is allowed only to gain time. With a trailing point, it is necessary for every train to stop and back up in order to make a switch. With the heavy freight trains that now are run on the trunk lines this means a loss of many minutes. For years the Northwestern and other railroads have been eliminating facing points from high speed tracks.

Railroad officials claim that a train running at any speed might cause an accident like that on the Lake Shore. This rule, however, is taken as a practical admission of the greater danger of such an accident with high speed trains.

"These rules look all right in the book and the directors like to read them," said a railroad man last night, "but if all the rules were obeyed to the letter we never would get anywhere."

WOMAN NOT TO DIE TODAY

VERMONT GOVERNOR REPRIEVES MRS. ROGERS UNTIL DEC. 8.

For the Third Time Executive Clemency Intervenes to Take Rope from Around Neck of Condemned Murderess — Her Case Will Now Be Taken to the United States Supreme Court on Constitutional Grounds—Scaffold Will Be Taken Down.

Brattleboro, Vt., June 22.—A reprieve until Dec. 8 for Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, the condemned murderess, was signed this afternoon by Gov. Charles J. Bell, and for the third time the woman who was to have been hanged at Windsor tomorrow for killing her husband has been saved through the operation of the governor's power of staying the execution.

Today's reprieve was granted in order that the case may be carried to the Supreme court of the United States on constitutional questions, which were raised at a hearing before Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, sitting as a justice of the United States Circuit court. Mrs. Rogers' attorneys petitioned for her release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Court Points the Way.

The court declined to grant the petition, but suggested that the points of law raised by the petitioner were such as to be passed upon by the Supreme court of the country. The refusal of the judge to grant the writ was at once followed by the filing of an appeal. Judge Wheeler thereupon announced that he would render his decision on the question of appeal late in the afternoon in order to give Gov. Bell an opportunity to reprieve Mrs. Rogers.

This afternoon Judge Wheeler received a telegraphic message from Gov. Bell at White River Junction announcing that Mrs. Rogers had been reprieved. The judge at once signed the paper which gave to Mrs. Rogers the legal right to have her case heard by the Supreme court of the United States.

Scaffold to Be Taken Down.

The scaffold at White River Junction, which has been ready for the execution tomorrow of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, will be taken down in the morning.

After signing the reprieve Gov. Bell, in an interview, said:

"There is nothing more to be said now. You know we all have to change our minds."

TROOPS AT DELMAR TRACK TO STOP BETTING SATURDAY.

Gov. Folk's Soldiers Will Batter Down Fences if Gambling on the Races Is Not Stopped.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Folk told friends in St. Louis last night that the militia would be sent to the Delmar track next Saturday if gambling continued there at that time. He was asked what the militia could do if they were sent there. He replied that they would probably be refused admission to the track, in which event they would batter down the gates and enter.

It was suggested that there might be some shooting.

"O, no," replied the governor, "not unless the other people shoot first."

The governor said the soldiers would arrest everybody found in the place if it should become necessary to send them there.

As a result of the conference between Gov. Folk and Attorney General Hadley John Kennish, one of Mr. Hadley's assistants, will go to St. Louis county on Thursday and request Sheriff Herpel to swear in a sufficient number of deputies to arrest every bookmaker and proprietor of the Delmar track, and to continue making arrests as long as there is any gambling at the track or on the premises. If the county officials fail to do what is expected of them the state will not hesitate to take the initiative.

"The racetrack men," said the attorney general, "are engaged in the commission of open felony, and the owners of the racetrack are equally guilty with the bookmakers. We are going to prosecute everybody who violates the law."

WOMAN CANNOT STOP CRYING.

Voluntarily Applies for Admission to the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Kate Wilbourn of Sioux City, Ia., voluntarily presented herself to the board of insanity commissioners today and asked to be committed to the state asylum as a result of four days' incessant and uncontrollable weeping. Otherwise she is perfectly sane, but cannot stop crying. She hopes the hospital physicians can relieve her.

Reception for Gen. S. D. Lee.

The Chicago chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will hold a reception in the parlors of the Lexington hotel tomorrow evening from 8 to 11 o'clock for Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans. All ex-confederates, their wives, sons, and daughters are invited to attend.

Attractive Low Fare Excursions to the Seashore Via New York and to Baltimore, Md.

Asbury Park and return, $21.35. Tickets good going June 29, 30, July 1 and 2; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. The only line that operates trains to New York via Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Stopover at each place; also at New York.

Through coaches and sleeping cars Chicago to Asbury Park.

Baltimore and return, $18.50. Tickets good going July 2, 3, and 4; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. Stopover at Washington. The only line that operates through trains to Baltimore. Send for circulars. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ticket office, 244 Clark street.

NEW NEMESIS ON EQUITABLE TRACK

District Attorney Jerome to Go After the Concern and Gov. Higgins Will Help.

AUGUST BELMONT QUITS.

Attorney General Mayer Says He Will Take Whatever Action Is Needed.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—District Attorney Jerome now has become a factor in the Equitable Life Assurance society scandal. He telegraphed State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks today asking him to forward at once an official copy of his report. Mr. Jerome received the report late this afternoon and took it home with him tonight.

"I haven't read it," he said. "Until I have there will be nothing to say."

Following the request of Mr. Jerome for a copy of the report came the announcement from Albany that Gov. Higgins also has sent a report to the district attorney, with the assurance that if there is sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of any one connected with the Equitable society he will be pleased to co-operate with Mr. Jerome in any action which he may deem advisable.

Wall Street Is Anxious.

The greatest interest was manifested in Wall street today, and there was even anxiety in some quarters. Supt. Hendricks has referred his report to the attorney general for whatever action he may deem necessary, which puts the matter of making the faithless directors make restitution to the society and ousting those who have violated the insurance law squarely up to Attorney General Mayer. He said tonight that he intended to take up at once the matters contained in the report of Supt. Hendricks, and it was his purpose to begin whatever proceedings might be necessary. He said:

"Primarily, I believe an official should not predict what he will do. Performance is preferable to promise. I think it fitting, however, to say that appropriate steps will be taken speedily by me (1) to accomplish the return to the Equitable society of any profits wrongfully taken or retained by reason of trust relations or otherwise; (2) to debar from holding office in this company any person who has been faithless to his trust or who has violated any provisions of law; and (3) to obtain an accounting for any waste or misappropriations for any reason or by anybody.

"It might also be to the interest of policyholders to learn the character of and the occasion for some legal services paid for during the last few years."

He intimated also that he would bring a test suit to determine the rights of policyholders and whether or not the society could rightfully be dominated as at present by its stockholders.

Hit Officials Are Mum.

Young Mr. Hyde and his advisers, as well as the others hit in the Hendricks report, refused to comment on the announcement of District Attorney Jerome that he is examining the Hendricks report in search of grounds on which to bring criminal proceedings. It is known, however, that Hyde ever since the present controversy began has had a well known criminal lawyer on his staff of advisers.

August Belmont has resigned as a director of the Equitable. Mr. Belmont sent his resignation to Grover Cleveland, chairman of the board of trustees, to be acted upon at Mr. Cleveland's discretion. Mr. Belmont himself had no comment to make on his letter to the ex-president, but persons close to him said he was prompted to get out because he thought the new trustees ought to have an absolutely free hand in the selection of a new board of directors. If they should designate him as one of the directors under the new management of the Equitable he would, it was said, probably serve, but having been put through five shares of Hyde stock, which were transferred in his name, he did not feel that he ought longer to retain his seat on the board unless the trustees desired him.

All Dummies May Get Out.

Mr. Belmont's retirement, it is predicted, is the forerunner of many other resignations from the board. Eventually, it is said, all of the forty "dummy" directors as named in Supt. Hendricks' report will either step out or submit their resignations to the trustees to be acted upon at their discretion.

The Hendricks report was a crushing blow to the Hyde faction in the Equitable. Neither Hyde nor his advisers would comment on it. Some of Hyde's friends attempted, however, to express Hyde's opinions regarding the document.

It was said that while Hyde was deeply grieved that Supt. Hendricks should have seen fit to drag into the controversy the transaction relating to the safe deposit leases, one of which was made before he was born and the other while he still was at school, he felt his father's reputation in life had been such that in the end his memory would take care of itself.

Some of the things which Hyde's friends said of the report were that it was a "political document"; that it failed to discuss the transactions in which E. H. Harriman was concerned; that it criticised Hyde's father unjustly.

In regard to Hyde's interests in subsidiary companies, which came in for sharp criticism by the superintendent, he will not, it is said, retire from any of them. In the Equitable and Mercantile Trust companies he has been increasing his holdings steadily and intends to keep them.

Dead Man Draws Salary.

Attention is called to the salary list for 1905, which Supt. Hendricks included in his report. It contains the names of four men, one of them dead, and the others resigned. One is E. W. Lambert, chief medical director, who died thirteen months ago. He is down as drawing $25,000 a year. The others are George H. Squire, financial manager, with a salary of $20,000, who, it is said, resigned last November; J. B. Doring, registrar, with a salary of $3,500 a year, who, it is reported, resigned in April, 1903, and Edward Curtis, medical director, with an annual salary of $15,000, who is said to have been out of the department for eighteen months.

All efforts to obtain an authoritative explanation of these circumstances from the old officers of the society were without avail today. One director admitted, however, that some salaries might be in the shape of pensions, although he could not say definitely.

NEW TRIAL FOR BRIGGS.

WILL NOT BE HANGED TODAY FOR MURDER OF HANS PETERSON.

Supreme Court Issues Supersedeas, Giving Him a New Chance for Life—Johann Hoch Is Granted a Reprieve, Delaying His Execution Until July 28, Despite the Opposition of State's Attorney Healy—Both Prisoners Overjoyed at News.

Johann Hoch, convicted for wife murder, and "Jocko" Briggs, found guilty of the murder of Hans Peterson, will not swing from the gallows today, as had been arranged at the county jail. Almost at the eleventh hour they were each granted a new lease of life, Briggs by a supersedeas granted by the Supreme court; Hoch by a reprieve sent by the governor, postponing the day of his execution to July 28. This will give Hoch time to raise money and get his case before the Supreme court.

State's Attorney Healy objected to any extension of time for the bigamist, but Gov. Deneen signed the reprieve despite his opposition.

The writ of supersedeas granted by the Supreme court delays the execution of Briggs until he can have a new trial. The court grant the writ on the grounds of the exclusion of testimony for the defendant and because of the admission of irrelevant testimony for the state.

Hoch Overjoyed at News.

Hoch was overjoyed when he heard that the governor had granted him a reprieve. "I was full of hope all the time that Gov. Deneen would give me a chance to have the Supreme court review my case," he said.

In granting the supersedeas for Briggs Chief Justice Cartwright said:

"The plaintiff in error, Joseph Briggs, is under sentence of death for the murder of Hans Petersen. He has filed in this court a transcript of the record in the cause, and moves that a writ of error be allowed and that the writ be made a supersedeas. The principal alleged errors consist of the clause that there were prejudicial errors that were committed by the court in the admission of issues not relevant or tending to prove his guilt, and in the exclusion of competent evidence, especially such as affected the credibility of the witnesses for the people; that the court, in a remark in the presence of the jury, indicated to the jury his belief upon the vital question in the cause of the defense, the alibi, and that the principal question involved is the question of identification."

Supersedeas Is Issued.

"Upon a consideration of the errors so assigned and examination of the transcript of the record in connection with the case we are of the opinion that they are of sufficient importance and gravity and of such a nature that a writ of error ought to be allowed and that it should be made a supersedeas. Accordingly, the motion is allowed and it is ordered that it be a supersedeas."

YOUNG BOYS FORM DRUM CORPS.

Invade Federal Building and Play Martial Airs for Veterans of the Civil War.

Veterans of the civil war employed in the new Federal building yesterday were startled to hear the stirring sounds of a fife, drum, and bugle corps resounding through the halls of the building. The source of the martial airs was ten small boys in uniforms, one carrying a large American flag, standing in the corridor. The boys visited the building at the invitation of Gen. Stibbs, and late in the afternoon returned to River Forest.

"The members of this drum and fife corps," said Gen. Stibbs, "are students of American history and men and show a great interest in their studies. One of the boys is the son of a Cuban general who sent him here to school to learn all about the United States. He knows more American history now than the average American citizen."

The boys caused considerable comment among the old soldiers because of their ability to handle the fife, drum, and bugle. None of the boys is more than 12 years old.

Iroquois Memorial Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Iroquois Memorial association will be held in Willard hall, 174 Monroe street, tomorrow. The Rev. William P. McLaughlin of Buenos Ayres, South America, whose son, William McLaughlin, saved so many lives and then lost his own in the fire, will address the meeting.

When you find patched or rough wrappers on cigars it is the fault of the man who is called the "packer" in the cigar factory.

OPTIMO CIGARS

are sorted, selected and graded by the most expert Cig

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Concern and Gov.
Will Help.

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ASKS INDICTMENT OF JOHN C. FETZER

Request Made to Grand Jury by Barney Cohen, Head of the State Federation.

STIRRED BY BRIBE STORY.

He Demands That the McCormick Harvester Plant Books Be Examined.

Barney Cohen, president of the State Federation of Labor, appeared before the grand jury yesterday afternoon and asked for an indictment for criminal libel against John Fetzer, formerly managing receiver for the Union Traction company, and now a member of the board of education.

Cohen charged that Mr. Fetzer was responsible for a report that he had been bribed for $15,000 to avert a strike against the McCormick works, a branch of the International Harvester company, in the fall of 1903. He also asked that the books of the McCormick plant be brought before the jury.

The jury heard Cohen's story, took advantage of his presence in the jury room to ask him a few questions concerning graft, and decided to look into the matter further.

Mr. Fetzer last night said that he never had seen Cohen, and had never had a conversation with any official of the harvester company relative to the settlement of strikes for graft.

Inquires Into Brick Affairs.

The jury went more deeply into affairs of the Illinois Brick company, under investigation for conspiracy against smaller manufacturers, in collusion with labor leaders. Books of the concern were examined and clerks put through a series of questions. The inquiry will be continued today.

"It has been an interesting day," said Assistant State's Attorney Fake at its conclusion. He did not mention the name of any witness, but he admitted:

"Today the inquiry sufficient evidence has been submitted to form a basis for indictment by any petit jury, but this body is so hedged by the rules of evidence that it is doubtful if any true bills will be returned. It looks as if the jury would continue the labor inquiry on Saturday. It will not return indictments or report until next week."

Relating to charges preferred by Mr. Cohen, Mr. Fake said:

"We shall afford him every facility for investigation. Cohen made a good impression on the jury. He seems to be honest in his opposition to graft and violence and anxious to aid the jury all he could."

Cohen Talks of His Troubles.

Cohen was accompanied by J. A. Brady, attorney. He said he would return today from Springfield, where he was called by a suit on business, and submit new evidence in support of his charge against Fetzer.

"I understand Mr. Fetzer told one of the officers of the company that the money I had paid to me," he said, "and that of the boss of the concern will show it. I was not a subpœna for Harold McCormick, who is supposed to know about the transaction referred to.

"The libel against me came out the other day in a bill filed in chancery against the Richmond works by Mrs. Margaret G. Nott. The charge was made that during a strike against the McCormick works in 1903, to prevent an extension of the walkout to the yards, Fetzer paid me, John C. Driscoll and William G. Schardt $15,000. I never got any of this money. I have been in contact with labor unions for the last seven years and nothing ever has been said about my honesty. I have been indorsed by one of the board of directors that I know said this money was paid to me and to the other men."

Charge Is Surprise to Fetzer.

Mr. Fetzer was considerably surprised by the story.

"I never saw Cohen or Driscoll in my life," he said. "I never have paid a cent in settlement of any strike, nor have I ever had any conversation with any officer of the International Harvester company regarding such a proposition. While the strike was on I united the company I secured a conference with Mr. Schardt, then president of the Federation of labor, and arranged for several conferences between him and E. A. Clark, then general manager of the company. The strike finally was settled and the terms published, but this is the first mention I have ever had that any money was paid in the settlement."

Expect Move in Swift Litigation.

It generally is believed that Cohen's appearance before the grand jury was but another move in the controversy between the International Harvester company and Rodney B. Swift, husband of Mrs. Margaret Swift, growing out of the charge that Swift had taken advantage of his confidential position with the corporation.

Cohen was asked about the assault on John Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Butcher Workers, in September, but could throw no light upon it. He was not asked about graft in connection with the stockyards strike.

"I know once that Mike Donnelly got $5,000 for his share in settling the strike," the witness, "but of course no one really believes a story like that. Donnelly is an honest man."

Frederick W. Job Is a Witness.

Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Employers' association, gave the jury important testimony regarding the assault on Donnelly, and the latter is expected to appear today before the inquisitorial body. The assault on the union leader was an aggravated one. He was dragged so that he was unable to walk for three weeks, his assailants having poured carbolic acid into his mouth and left him unconscious.

According to Mr. Job's testimony, supported by an affidavit made by a man named Ruck, the latter was hired to do the job for $50 and was assisted by Ernest Burns, "the soldier." An official of the teamsters' union assisted. Ruck is a fugitive from an assault indictment returned by the grand jury. Thompson is in St. Louis, under arrest on another charge. It is probable that he will be brought to Chicago to turn state's evidence.

Busy with the Brick Case.

The jury was so occupied all afternoon with affairs of the Illinois Brick company that it did not have much time for side issues. Officials of the company brought the books and records to the Criminal court building early in the afternoon, making an imposing procession.

Edward Gray, general sales agent, ponderous and dignified, marched at the head with two huge sales books. He was followed by Auditor Charles B. VerNooy and Treasurer C. H. Powell, bearing drawers and file cases filled with vouchers. Three or four clerks carrying time books and other records also fell in line. The extent of the data impressed the jury, although after it had been learned Assistant State's Attorney Fake seemed to be under the impression there were other records he hadn't seen. At any rate there was a well grounded suspicion at the criminal court building that the books and records showed no record of any collusion between the brick trust and unionists to crush the smaller manufacturers out of business.

Brick Officials Are Unruffled.

The officials of the brick company didn't seem much worried. They got together in a group just outside the jury room and laughed and smoked. They conversed quietly among themselves, but any time a man came near them they looked out of the windows or began to talk of the weather. Few persons asked them about the case, and received short, guarded answers when they did. There must have been an agreement entered into for the suppression of facts.

Some one asked John Gray if he had taken any sample bricks, such as had been exhibited by the independent dealers. He smiled solemnly and answered:

"Yes; I brought a brick in my hat."

Mr. Gray is not the sort of a man who jokes much, and all the other officials laughed in subdued fashion, but they would not consider any proposition looking to the dissemination of information.

Outline of the Questioning.

Each of the officials spent considerable time in the jury room and a stenographer took down all that they said. They were asked questions like these:

Has the Illinois Brick company ever had a strike?

How does it come that the strikes always are declared against the small, independent manufacturers who do not belong to the trust?

Is there any secret understanding between the Illinois Brick company and the unions?

How does the Illinois Brick company manage to keep out of trouble?

Have you ever received any propositions from labor leaders looking to a strike against a business competitor?

Would not the company profit by repeated tying up of the business of smaller companies?

Is there any agreement between the Illinois Brick company and the unionists by which brick manufactured outside of Chicago is not allowed to enter into the construction of buildings in this city?

All Answered in the Negative.

The officials are said to have given negative answers to all of these questions and to have submitted their books in evidence that they were conducting their business along legitimate lines.

Milton J. Foreman, attorney for the company, also was a witness. Asked if he had any statement to make when the jury got through with him he answered:

"Certainly not. The company has no statement to make. I do not know the details of its business. I have tried a few justice cases for it. I was not a good witness."

Levy Mayer came over to the jury room in the morning in response to a summons. He didn't know anything about graft, either, he said.

Mr. Mayer impressed the jury that the Employers' association was anxious to assist in every possible way the detection of graft. Soon afterward Mr. Fake said he was sure the association meant well. At the same time he delivered an opinion in forcible language against other employers who were handicapping the inquiry by suppressing information that would be of value because they feared they would be compromised.

Ask of Anheuser-Busch Strike.

Julius Goldzier was asked about the strike against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company. The witness was attorney for the company at the time the alleged efforts were made to have the company join the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' association. It was in that connection that Cornelius Shea and Al Young charged Levy Mayer with having sought to induce them to enter into a conspiracy to declare a strike against the Anheuser-Busch company as a means of compelling the company to join the association.

Mr. Mayer already had denied the charges made against him by the labor leaders.

May Recommend Stringent Laws.

A recommendation may be made in its report by the grand jury for more stringent laws regarding the punishment of violence during strikes. One suggestion yesterday was that a case of aggravated assault should be punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 or a year in the house of correction. Under the present law $100 is the limit in an assault case, even if the victim is maimed for life.

Another suggestion is that the conspiracy law should be amended so as to make an employer equally criminal with a unionist in any strike conspiracy against a rival concern.

The laws relative to labor conspiracies are much more strict in several states than they are in Illinois, notably in New York. It is regarded as probable that the jury's report, which is expected to be sensational, will contain several recommendations for new state and municipal legislation relative to labor difficulties.

DEPUTY SHERIFF IS BEATEN.

Employe of Boston Store Attacked by Strike Sympathizers and Rescued by Police.

Harry G. Blair, 21 years old, 1418 Wabash avenue, a special deputy sheriff, employed by the Boston store, was surrounded by strike sympathizers at Desplaines and Monroe streets last night and severely beaten. He was knocked down and kicked in the face and about the body until the Desplaines street police came to his rescue. At the station he complained of pains in the abdomen and it is believed he is internally injured.

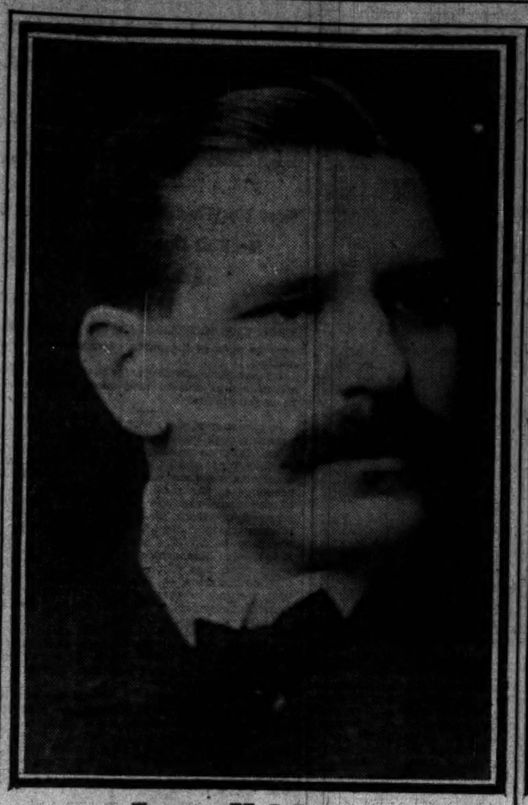
His assailants escaped by running south in Desplaines street and west in Madison street. Several persons who saw the assault on Blair followed his assailants but were unable to catch any of them.

Several detectives made a search of saloons in the vicinity, but no arrests were made. Blair told the police he would have shot the men who led in the attack had he not been struck on the head with a "billy" and knocked down before he could draw his revolver. As he was unable to explain his presence at Desplaines and West Monroe streets, the police warned him to keep out of that district unless sent there on business.

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND RETURN, $12.25, Via the Wabash.

July 8, 9 and 10, the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago via Niagara Falls as above, good to return until July 15, with privilege of extension to Aug. 4. Option of lake steamers Chicago or Detroit to Buffalo. Write for particulars. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

The Three Chicago Business Men Killed in the Twentieth Century Train Wreck.



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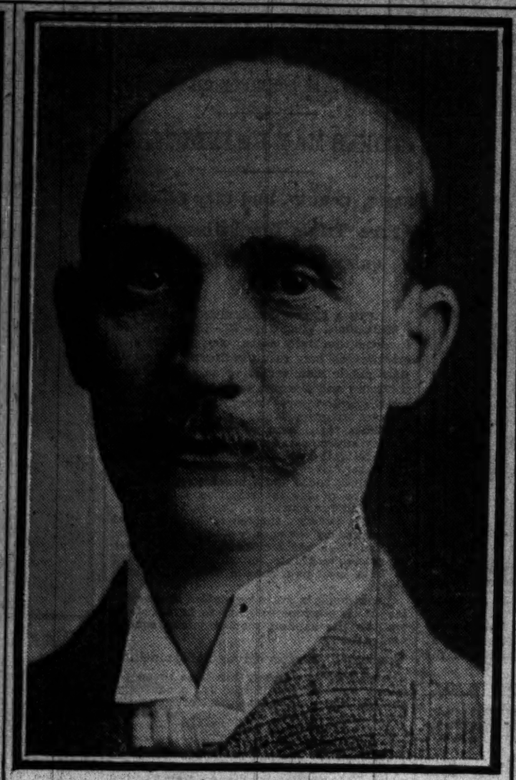

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BUTTON IN WAY OF PEACE

EMPLOYERS FIRM AGAINST EMBLEM OF UNIONISTS.

J. V. Farwell Jr. Explains to Committee That Reason Is the New Men Must Be Protected and Distinctions Abolished—Plan Is Only Preventive of More Slugging—Talk of General Strike Again Is Heard in the Shea Camp of Teamsters.

The union button, it developed yesterday, now is the chief obstacle to peace in the teamsters' strike. This fact was brought out in a conference between John V. Farwell Jr. and a committee of teamsters. The button question will be taken up again today.

Insignificant though the button controversy may appear, the union men insist it is the most important clause in the settlement proposal made by the employers. Rather than surrender the right to wear the badge of the union, the "peace" committee of the joint council last night considered the calling off of the strike by a referendum vote.

It was with the object of inducing the employers to take a less decided view on the button question that a committee consisting of Harry Cork, Edward Hesdon, and M. J. Duffy called late in the afternoon upon Mr. Farwell. The visit was in vain. Mr. Farwell informed the teamsters that the employers would not recede a dot in their position of refusing to permit union buttons to be displayed.

Farwell Explains to Teamsters.

Mr. Farwell explained at length to the union committee the reasons for the stand.

"It is not because we wish to discredit the teamsters' union that we must insist upon barring buttons," he said. "It is as a means of protection to the nonunion drivers. When the strike is over every driver who does not wear a button will become a target. These men will have to mingle on the streets with the union teamsters, and we are not willing to take the risk of having them beaten."

The teamsters' committee asked Mr. Farwell whether the employers would object to the wearing of buttons in an inconspicuous place.

"We have no objection to the button, as I have said," was Mr. Farwell's answer. "If a driver belongs to a union and wants to wear his button beneath his coat he will be at perfect liberty to do so."

Following the conference the union committee returned to the Morrison hotel, where a long consultation was held over the situation. There was some talk, it was said, of waiving the button question and accepting the employers' peace terms, but strong opposition prevented a vote on the matter.

More Talk of a General Strike.

In the Shea camp of the teamsters there was more talk during the day of a general strike. Foremost in advocating the widening of hostilities was T. P. Quinn, a leader of the radical element in the Chicago Federation of Labor. Quinn last week fathered a resolution in the teamsters' joint council calling for a strike of every labor unionist in Chicago. The matter was given little consideration at the time.

"I have heard much about a general teamsters' strike," said President Shea. "No important consideration of such a plan has been had yet, although I will say that the disposition of the employers to remain unyielding on small points is having influence daily in that direction."

Other leaders said Shea was ready to order out the remainder of the 35,000 union teamsters in the city, should such a course appear necessary.

Pickets for the teamsters reported that wagons belonging to the Brink's Express company were delivering goods for the railway express concerns in the outlying parts of the city, and a warning promptly was sent to the Brink's people.

Wars Over "Peace" Committee.

The Teamsters' Joint council spent two hours in the evening grilling the new "peace" committee. The trouble started when the committee refused to report other than "progress" in negotiations with the employers.

Several delegates demanded to know what was going on that the committee was so secret about. Harry Cork, the chairman, finally admitted that no concessions had yet been obtained from the employers.

Next the council took a turn at flaying the national executive board for sending a committee to see Gov. Deneen without consulting either President Shea or the council. Edward Gould and Edward L. Turley came in for the most abuse. Neither was present at the meeting.

President Shea won out over his opponents in the election of delegates from the grocery and market drivers' union. Four men were selected to go to the national convention at Philadelphia, with instructions to vote for Shea's reelection.

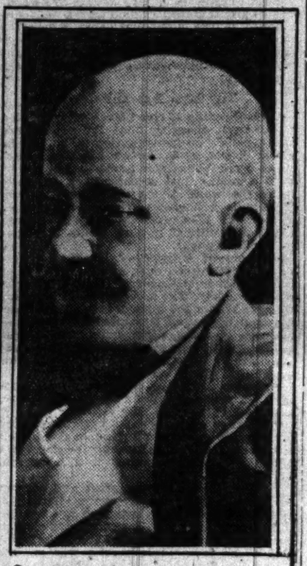
Fred Busse Delivers Coal to Fair.

Mounting the seat of a coal wagon and driving a three horse team to the Fair, Fred Busse, former state treasurer, averted a strike of the teamsters of the Busse-Reynolds Coal company in the morning. Mr. Busse succeeded in delivering the load of coal safely, but after two hours spent in unloading the fuel, concluded to secure a substitute in the person of H. A. Davis, the secretary of the company. Mr. Davis finished the task.

Buy a Diamond on Credit.

We will trust you. You can have your diamond without any delay. Lottie Bros., 24 fl., 92 State-st.

New York Victim Lake Shore Wreck



S. C. Beckwith

LIKE "JEKYLL AND HYDE."

HENRY WOLF IS CHARGED WITH A DUAL EXISTENCE.

Arrested at Residence in Indiana Avenue Accused of Swindling Farmer's Wife by Pretending to Be "Dr. Hart," a Physician—Traced by His Railroad Ticket—Believed by His Friends and Neighbors to Be a Respectable Traveling Man.

Charged with swindling numerous persons by pretending to be a physician, Henry Wolf was arrested last night at his residence, 4810 Indiana avenue. The police say the man lived a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" existence. He was known to his friends as a traveling man, while in country towns he represented himself as "Dr. Hart." The prisoner was much cast down at his arrest and threatened to commit suicide in his cell.

Wolf was arrested on complaint of Mrs. James Huey, wife of a farmer of Abingdon, Ia. He is said to have secured $310 from the woman's husband by promising to cure her of consumption. He induced Huey to draw the money from the bank and then he hastily left for Chicago.

Traced by Railroad Ticket.

The alleged swindler was traced by his railroad ticket. He gave no address to his victim. It was learned from the station agent that he had boarded a Chicago bound train. At the Central Passenger association's offices the name was discovered. Wolf's name does not appear in the city directory, and the police had a difficult task before them before he was found.

Accompanied by his wife, Wolf stepped out on the front porch last night. He was seized by the detectives and told he was under arrest. He asked to be allowed to go into the house after his coat. The request was granted and one of the detectives followed him inside.

Once inside, Wolf attempted to close the door on the detective. A struggle ensued and the man finally was overpowered and taken to the Central station. The sheriff of Galesburg will arrive today to take him back.

Wolf is 50 years old. He has lived in Chicago for many years, and his apartments are fitted up luxuriously. His neighbors were not aware that he was anything but a traveling man, as he represented himself to be.

Plan of Operations Disclosed.

It is said that on arriving at a town Wolf, equipped with a physician's satchel, would call at a livery stable and engage the best equipage. He would then ask to be driven around the country. All the prominent farmers in this manner were pointed out to him.

On being told that Mrs. Huey was ill with tuberculosis Wolf asked to be driven there. He is said to have used the name of the family physician in gaining the confidence of the patient.

Huey was called from the field where he was at work. He readily agreed to pay for the cure of his wife, and went to the bank at Galesburg. He returned with the money and turned it over to the "doctor." The latter, it is charged, left a bottle of colored liquid, and that was the last seen of him.

ASK FOR MOUNTED POLICE

COMMERCIAL CLUB STARTS MOVE TO ESTABLISH CORPS.

Communication Sent Out to the Members of Organization Declares the Project Would Increase the Efficiency of the Police Force — Chief O'Neill Approves of Plan, but Says City Is Unable to Incur the Expense of Such an Undertaking.

Mounted police for Chicago will be an accomplishment of the near future if the prominent business men of the city are able to induce the council to favor the idea and make the necessary appropriations. Chief O'Neill is also in favor of the plan, but is unable to see how the city, under its present straitened financial condition, can afford the luxury or additional horses, barns, hay, and grain.

E. S. Conway, in behalf of the executive committee of the Chicago Commercial association, which includes the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city, has issued a communication to its members, in which he says:

"The question of mounted police in our city is being agitated, and we understand the council is now considering a move in that direction. Our executive committee is unanimous in the opinion that favorable action should be encouraged.

"With that end in view I am directed to communicate with the members of this association, urging them to authorize some member of their firm or force to see the aldermen of their respective wards and urge them to use their influence in securing for our city a strong corps of mounted police."

Explains Purpose of Letter.

Mr. Conway was out of the city yesterday, but A. M. Compton, chairman of the ways and means committee of the association, explained the purpose of the communication as follows:

"The plan of supplementing the work of the police department with a corps of mounted police has been adopted in New York, I understand, with great success. In the congested districts and along thoroughfares where traffic is especially dense mounted police are of greater efficiency than a patrolman afoot.

"The executive committee wished to bring the question up for discussion before the members of the association and adopted this plan."

O'Neill Favors the Plan.

Chief of Police O'Neill declared that he had favored the idea of mounted police for some time, but added:

"If the city council can find money enough to meet the ordinary expenses of the department this year it will be in big luck. The emergency force that has been necessary because of the strike will cost the city $200,000 additional, and there will have to be a special appropriation for this expense.

"Leaving the financial question out there is no doubt that the creation of one or two companies of mounted police would be of great value to the city," he said. "An officer on horse is of far more efficiency in clearing streets than one on foot. A dozen men on horseback are as good as a hundred men on foot for certain occasions, such as parades, riots, and in congested streets.

"On the outskirts of the town a mounted officer is able to patrol the territory better and oftener than a man afoot. He can see farther and get to a given place much quicker. He is not much good, however, to take a prisoner, for men in flight take to the alleys and by ways, and a man on a horse cannot follow. We certainly need a number of such police in the city, and the only reason we do not have them, I believe, is the inability of the city to increase the appropriations for the police department."

BODY FOUND IN BREAKWATER.

Edward Coleman Goes to Work and Fails to Return—Police See Murder Indications.

The body of Edward Coleman, 22 years old, was found yesterday jammed between the piles in the breakwater at the foot of Forty-seventh street. He lived with his mother, Mrs. H. Coleman, 3657 Wabash avenue, and was employed by a South Water street commission concern.

Clean cut wounds on the head led the police to believe Coleman might have been murdered and then thrown in the lake. Three men, who said they were detectives, called on a neighbor of Mrs. Coleman before her son's death was known and inquired if he were missing. The police are seeking these visitors.

Mrs. Coleman said her son left home on Wednesday, presumably to go to work, and that she had not heard from him after that. She said he was in good spirits, and she refused to believe he committed suicide. Considerable difficulty was met with in removing the body from the breakwater owing to the high seas running on the lake.

$16.00 Round Trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.

Every day this summer. Good returning until Oct. 31. Four trains daily, including the Pioneer Limited, the preferred train to the "Twin Cities." The berths in the sleeping cars of the "St. Paul road" are unusually long, high, and wide. Tickets, 95 Adams street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets. Telephone Harrison 3843.

MAD COW ON A RAMPAGE.

ANIMAL RUNS A WILD COURSE THROUGH NORTH SUBURBS.

When Owner Goes to Milk Brute Fails to Recognize Him and He Is Chased Away—Then It Attacks a Horse, Causing Two Runaways, Unseats Bicyclists, Scatters Workmen, Is Saved by Policeman from Suicide, and Finally Is Shot.

After causing two runaways, wrecking a carriage, upsetting two bicyclists, and stampeding a crowd of workmen, a pet cow belonging to John Schwall of Gross Point was shot on the lake shore at Wilmette yesterday morning. The cow was suffering from the rabies, having been bitten by a mad dog last week.

Schwall went out to milk in the morning. The cow failed to recognize him as an old friend. It turned on him, driving him from the yard and pursuing him down the street. He leaped over a hedge and the animal continued on its way to Wilmette, to the north.

At the outskirts of the village two carriages were met, one driven by Fred Selkirk, a Glencoe farmer. The cow charged Selkirk's team, injuring one of the horses and causing them to run away. The carriage ahead was struck by the tongue of Selkirk's vehicle, and this team also broke from the driver's control.

Two Bicyclists Are Encountered.

The next adventure was an encounter with two Chicago bicyclists. One of the wheelmen was thrown to the ground. The maddened animal drew off to charge on him when his comrade seized a rail from a nearby fence and descended on the cow. The two men together beat their assailant off, and it resumed its reckless way through Forest avenue. At a vacant lot near the lake a number of workmen were laying the foundation for an apartment house. The workmen scattered, but not before the marauder had been deluged with several bucketfuls of mortar.

The street sloped down to the lake, 100 yards away. The gleaming waters caught the eye of the brute. Either determining to end its troubles in them or else following the desire which the rabies brings for water it charged down the incline on a mad gallop to the edge of the high bluff overhanging the shore.

Policeman Prevents a Suicide.

Policeman Fred McGuire now was in pursuit of the cow, and, determined to forestall the attempt at suicide, seized the outstretched tail. They were at the edge of the bluff.

By a strong heave to the windward he veered the cow out of its course. Several tacks were made, and then an animated game of "crack the whip" was played through the shrubbery.

A number of residents of the village had been brought to the shore to search for a derelict yacht which had broken from its moorings, and they shouted encouragement to McGuire, who clung desperately to his hold. When the policeman was nearly exhausted and ready to abandon the cow to its mission of destruction, Schwall, the owner, arrived in a wagon with three men.

One lassoed the cow, and it was overpowered and securely tied. Schwall then shot the animal.

Mad Horse Scares Children.

A horse suffering with rabies was followed by the South Chicago police from the barn of its owner, Joseph McLean, 10650 Torrence avenue, to a mile below South Deering before it was overtaken and shot. As the horse strayed through South Deering it spread consternation among the children playing in the streets. They ran pellmell for porches and houses, and left the animal a clear course. A cow, however, did not appreciate the danger, and its head was bitten and one ear nipped before it escaped.

BEATEN BY SLEEP DISTURBERS.

John Kish Says Two Fellow Boarders and Ten Other Men Resented His Protests.

John Kish, 50 years old, was awakened from slumber last night by the revelry of other boarders at 3946 The Strand. He peeped out of his bedroom to protest, and after regaining consciousness he told the police twelve large men sprang upon him all at once.

Kish's right arm was fractured, one shoulder dislocated, one rib broken, and both eyes blackened.

Michael Parowicz and Pozo Rozterchi were arrested, and will be held until Kish can open one eye and try to identify them.

INQUEST CLEARS A POLICEMAN.

Peter O'Neill Justified for Shooting Joseph Sleeting, a Striking Union Teamster.

At a coroner's inquest yesterday Policeman Peter O'Neill was exonerated for shooting Joseph Sleeting. Sleeting, a union teamster, attacked O'Neill when the latter went in quest of strike disturbers to Peter J. Hogan's saloon, 665 Indiana street, Wednesday evening. Deputy Sheriff Specht, who was with O'Neill, said Sleeting struck the policeman twice over the head with a bottle before the fatal shot was fired. O'Neill appeared at the inquest with his head well bandaged.

ARREST NEAR FOR QUICK RICH MEN.

Evidence Against Financing Company Officials Given Federal Attorney.

MORE COMPLAINTS MADE.

Dealings of the Concern Shown in Additional Letters from Patrons.

Although no arrests were made yesterday in connection with the investigation of the Continental Financing company, the alleged get-rich-quick concern which was closed up last Saturday by action of Attorney General Stead, it is believed that the government is preparing to issue warrants and to bring the officials of the company before United States Commissioner Foote.

It is known that the attorney general is anxious to punish the alleged swindlers if it can be proved that they were guilty of deliberate fraud. He gladly will furnish either State's Attorney Healy or District Attorney Morrisson with all the evidence of an incriminating nature which the receiver has been able to find.

Mr. Stead was in the city during the day, and together with Gordon Ramsay, his representative in the chancery proceedings against the financing company, had a long conference with District Attorney Morrisson.

Assistant District Attorneys Robert Childs and Frank Hanchett spent a part of the day going over the case with Postoffice Inspector Ketcham. The attorneys said it would be improper for them to reveal what they might do in advance of definite action. Mr. Healy stated that he would look into the case as soon as the strike graft inquiry before the grand jury was ended.

New Complaints Come In.

Complaints of the fraudulent dealings of the concern continue to come to the receiver. Letters which have been found in the files of the company show how dissatisfied and suspicious many of the patrons of the company were becoming.

M. A. Claycomb of Vincennes, Ind., wrote June 20:

I have come into contact with at least ten of your contract holders, and none of them is continuing to pay, and no doubt they are all doing this everywhere you have done business. This is what you want them to do, no doubt, as your agent has badly misrepresented business. Now, I have this question to ask: Will you return us our money or a part of it? If so, how much? As we will not give you any more of our money, it is only a question of time before you will be forced to quit the business.

N. G. Baker of Hoopeston, Ill., wrote Attorney General Stead that he had been swindled by the financing company to the extent of $45.

Writes of Broken Promises.

A. M. Heath of Atwood, Ill., wrote to Mr. Stead's representative as follows:

It is bad on me and lots of others here the way they have got our money. I have waited one year, and they promised me my money in three months through their agent, Mr. Berry, who lives in Tuscola. The agent here, J. Crain, told me he had collected and sent to the company over $1,000.

To one of the agents of the company, W. E. Ormsby of Boyne City, Mich., a discontented contract holder, E. A. Crandall of Pellston, Mich., wrote that he believed the company to be a "fake concern." He continued: "Up to this moment I have not been able to get a grunt out of them except to receipt for remittances. It seems strange if they are a bona fide, legitimate concern they would not at least extend the courtesy of a reply to a civil letter of inquiry from one who has paid the money in good faith. If it was no more than to tell him to go to ——."

Letter Shows Concern's Methods.

W. H. Akers, a jeweler of Homer, Ill., wrote of his experience with the company as follows:

On Feb. 7, 1905, I took a $2,000 contract and made application for a loan. Your agent, W. M. Berry, advised me to make a payment of $70 in order to bring about a loan within the next sixty days. This I did, making a total of $90 I paid him. I have a letter from the company, dated March 14, stating that they would make me a loan the next month. I have heard nothing from the company since that time.

A contract holder in Lafayette, Ind., wrote to J. W. Lobb, the secretary, asking the return of money sent "to show that I was willing to do my share to get a loan of $2,500 in thirty, sixty, or at the longest ninety days." The writer was to pay $12.50 a month, but, after making payments, failed to get any satisfaction.

MAN DROWNS IN JACKSON PARK.

Ernest Collins, 6128 Woodlawn Avenue, Loses Life in Attempting to Swim to a Rowboat.

Ernest Collins, 6128 Woodlawn avenue, was drowned last night while attempting to swim to a rowboat drifting in the Jackson park basin. Collins and a party of friends had been sailing on the lake, and when the yacht returned to its anchorage it was found that the rowboat in which the party was to be rowed ashore had drifted away. The party was marooned in the yacht.

Collins saw a boat drifting near by and offered to swim to it and convey the party ashore. He had swam but a short distance when he was apparently seized with cramps, and sank before assistance could reach him.

The crew of the Jackson park life saving station rescued the party from the yacht and dragged the basin for Collins' body, which was found after several hours' work. Collins was 21 years old.

$5.50

We had made especially for summer use several hundred of these adjustable reclining chairs in weathered oak. They have spring seats and upholstered backs, covered with imitation leather, and are an exceptional bargain at the price, **$5.50.**

The Tobey Furniture Co.,
Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

STOCKYARDS STIR FRENCH VISITOR.

Jules Huret Sees "Farmers Clothed Like Citizens and with Felt Hats."

GUEST OF THE PACKERS.

Amazed by the Enormous "Massacre" of Cattle, Hogs, and Chickens.

BY JULES HURET.
Article No. 3.

Before I had seen the slaughter houses of Chicago I had made up my mind not to describe them. That has been done so often and so well done that it appeared to me superfluous to do so again. But the two days that I passed there made such an impression upon me that I cannot resist the desire to analyze them.

On the day after my arrived in Chicago a representative of Swift's packing house presented me his card, but a representative of the rival firm of Armour had previously invited me to visit the stockyards, that is to say, the slaughter houses and their environments. A sort of a coach, painted red and elegant, drawn by two magnificent horses, awaited me at the door. In less than a quarter of an hour afterward the representative of the Armour establishment arrived to make me the same proposition on behalf of his employers. Naturally, I should have declined the second invitation or promised to make my visit there on the following day. The two solicitors saw the situation at once, and Swift's representative, in spite of his apparent placidity, could not conceal his satisfaction in having arrived before his rival.

I mention this fact as a striking indication of the activity and practical sense of the business men of that country, who realize the value of publicity and never fail to take advantage of it.

More curious still, I learned afterward that these two establishments, formerly rivals in business, are now associated in their operations. But each one conducts its own business and honorably refrains from attempts to absorb the other.

The stockyards are situated at the gates of Chicago. The cattle yards are on an immense prairie intersected by many streets and contain an infinite number of rectangular pens, separated by wooden fences, where the brokers, the commission merchants, and the stock breeders inspect the animals. There is room there for 100,000 animals. Many lines of railroad traverse this great inclosure. Trains loaded with cattle arrive unceasingly and are unloaded on wooden platforms in the yards. The cars are emptied in the wink of an eye and move away to make room for other trains which are waiting. They can unload 1,500 cars in an hour and a half. Sometimes some of the animals die along the route. I saw two dead cows lying in the sun and three pigs with their feet in the air.

In many places covered galleries of wood are built several meters above the ground, into which the animals ascend on inclined chutes. That is their last journey. As soon as they enter the tumultuous galleries their minutes are numbered. There is an incessant procession of bellowing, bleating, squealing animals, whose horns and fleece can be seen through spaces between the boards. These flocks, without shepherds, going to their death thus in the noisy tumult of life communicate to the onlooker melancholy like that caused by the departure of armies.

At the ends of the space occupied by the yards are some high buildings. These are the slaughter houses, the refrigerators, and the shops where the meat is canned and cured for export.

In front of the central building, which is occupied by the offices, there was a crowd of men, brokers, farmers, and commission merchants. Horses were tied to posts here and there. These belonged to the farmers who came in from neighboring farms. All these men were clothed like citizens and wore felt hats.

The buildings of the Swift establishment occupy sixteen hectares, or, counting the upper stories, twenty-eight hectares. The capital stock of the concern is 125,000,000 francs ($25,000,000). It has branch houses in six American cities—viz: Kansas-City, Omaha, Saint-Louis, Saint-Joseph, and Saint-Paul. They own 97,067 cars for the transportation of their merchandise. In one single day they massacre in the different slaughter houses of the establishments 11,500 cattle, 16,000 sheep, 34,000 hogs, 63,000 chickens.

The firm has 22,007 employés. In one year it has produced 150,000,000 kilograms of bacon, 3,500,000 kilograms of wool, 4,000,000 kilograms of glue, 19,000,000 kilograms of fat and tallow, 26,000,000 kilograms of oils and stearine, 52,000,000 kilograms of leather, 77,000,000 of fertilizer, and 20,000,000 of soap.

These figures are interesting because they give an idea of the importance of establishments of this kind, which are unequaled in any other country. And, besides, the Swift establishment, there is that of Armour, more colossal still. I have been informed, and there are others.

The figures which I have given include those of all the branch houses of Swift & Co. But in the Chicago establishment alone 1,250,000 cattle, estimated to weigh 1,000,000,000 pounds, are killed in a single year to supply beef for the inhabitants of the earth. More than 2,650,000 sheep and lambs, more than 4,000,000 hogs, which represents 8,000,000 hams, are killed; and more than 13,000,000 kilograms of sausages, which, if they were placed end to end, would make a string long enough to reach from New York to London, with enough left to make a belt around the city of Paris, are manufactured. That is the annual output.

The figures for a single day's output are, perhaps, still more striking. In the Swift establishment at Chicago 7,500 hogs are killed daily, which is at the rate of about 1,000 an hour. Their average weight is 150 kilograms, but some are found to weigh as much as 250 and 300 kilograms. The record thus far is held by a hog which weighed 1,275 kilograms (2,250 pounds). The grinding machines turn out tons of sausage a day.

In the Chicago offices alone 25,000 letters are received and sent out every day, and 525,000 francs ($65,000) are spent every year for postage stamps. The establishment has its own ice factory, and an electrical power house which supplies 10,000 incandescent and 150 arc lights.

Supplied with this general information, we may now enter into the slaughter houses and see how this unheard of work is accomplished. I will commence with the killing of the hogs. Passing along the wooden chutes to which I have referred, they arrive in groups of fifteen in the antechamber of death. There a large wheel, with hooks attached to its perimeter, turns slowly around. A workman, who I sin the inclosure with the hogs, seizes oneof them by the hind legs, to which he attaches a chain, and fastens the animal to one of the hooks on the wheel.

The hog, squealing frightfully, finds itself lifted in the air by the turning of the wheel and carried to the summit. There, by an ingenious mechanism, the chain attached to the leg of the hog is detached automatically, and it slides along an iron bar until the squealing pig comes before the butcher, its throat at the proper height for his knife, which is thrust in with a machine-like motion, and the porker's cries are stilled.

A cascade of blood gushes forth from the open wound. The man, with his feet in the clotted blood, as if it were a red carpet, his entire body spattered with purple, pushes the body away and the hook slides on the bar, carrying it to another workman, who detaches the body and causes it to disappear in a black tunnel leading to the first chamber, where its funeral toilet begins.

Every ten seconds a hog is presented thus to the throat cutter, who continues his inexorable slaughter. It is thus from the beginning to the end of the day. A good butcher can kill 500 hogs a day without difficulty. That is pretty fair carnage for one man.

"In Chicago," my guide said to me, "nothing but the squeal of the hog is lost," and then he added that an inventor of a new phonograph had even registered the squeal of the dying hogs in order that they might be spread broadcast throughout the world.

I felt the need of fresh air, but my guide wished to show me first how they make sausages and other meat preparations. In a neighboring room the chopped flesh is shoveled out of wagons into funnel shaped vessels which terminate in a tube the size of the casing. The meat comes out of the tube cut fine and in a few minutes hundreds of meters of sausages are made, tied, and cut.

I next visited the immense rooms filled with salt pork. These are pieces of bacon, cut geometrically and covered with salt. They are piled almost to the ceiling. The rooms are thirty meters wide and forty meters long and there are eighty such rooms, all filled with bacon. Each room contains hundreds of thousands of pounds of bacon which will be exported to Germany and England. Before it is shipped the meat remains in the brine from twenty to sixty days. On other floors were barrels of bacon packed ready for shipment.

Then I was conducted to the smokehouses where the hams and sausages are smoked. There are five floors in this building. My guide opened an iron door and told me to look in. There were thousands upon thousands of hams and sausages hanging in the midst of a dense smoke which almost blinded and stifled me. It requires thirty-six hours to smoke the hams for the American trade and two days longer for those which are exported to Europe. My guide showed me some hams marked for export to France. They were longer than the others. Why? Our national taste wishes that kind, it appears.

We descended into the offices where 700 or 800 persons are employed. Some of the men wore felt hats and others were bareheaded. The women were writing or working typewriting machines or attending the telephone. Some of them wrote rapidly. No one was unoccupied, not an idler in the room, not an eye raised to look at the visitors. I have never seen such an office in Europe.

I read on a sheet of paper the day's arrivals at the stockyards as follows: Nineteen thousand cattle, 25,000 hogs, 18,000 sheep.

"This has been a good day," my guide said to me.

Evidently this arrival of 60,000 living beings for the slaughter houses represented no more to him than the arrival of so much iron or wood.

The thing which interested me most in the course of my promenade through this place of slaughter was the psychology of the butchers. As a result of this continuous slaughter and bathing in the blood of beasts were they not likely to become insensible to the sufferings of humanity? And would there be any great difference for these butchers between shedding the blood of a beast and cutting the throat of a man?

I was assured, on the contrary, that the pleasure which these pig stickers derived from cutting the throats of the first few hundred hogs and the killing of the first thousand cattle passes away quickly, and afterwards they take no more thought of the massacre than do the sausage machines in the neighboring building.

Besides, I have been informed that Armour and Swift are men of the most gentle and delicate sensibilities. Has not M. Swift even provided in his will that his heirs shall distribute $3,000,000 a year to the poor of Chicago on the condition that his name shall not be mentioned?

The killing of cattle is still more tragic. I will tell about that in describing my visit to the Armour establishment.

Athletic Figures Erected in Honor of German Turners at Indianapolis.

The picture shows two of the four heroic figures of athletes erected at Indianapolis in honor of the North American Gymnastic union, which is holding its annual festival there this week. They are the work of Rudolph Schwartz, one of the designers of the Indiana soldiers' monument.

MAYOR PROMISES TO HEAR PLEA OF UNION FIREMEN.

Will Review Arguments for Double Platoon System, Which Caused the Clash with Marshal Campion.

Members of the Firemen's association were promised yesterday that Mayor Dunne will hear their arguments for the double platoon system, over which they have clashed with Chief Campion, and which has resulted in the estranged position between the chief and the members of the union of fire fighters.

The delegation also may explain the memorial attacking Chief Campion which was given to the mayor and which almost caused the removal of the head of the department. The interview probably will take place within the next few days.

The civil service commission will take up today the question of bringing charges against the officers of the Firemen's association. Chief Campion declares that they are acting detrimental to the discipline of the department in paying the fines imposed by the fire trial board upon unruly members of the department.

Friends of Chief O'Neill have been to see the mayor to urge that no change be made in the police department. There are numerous aspirants for the place, and delegations are appearing continually in behalf of some candidate for the office. Some of them are making an active canvass and urging Chief O'Neill's removal.

There is to be a friendly legal fight between the civil service commission and Corporation Counsel Tolman for the control of the employés of the latter's office, which, he asserts, are not under civil service. Attorney Frank X. Busch is preparing to file a petition for a writ of mandamus against the corporation counsel in the Illinois Supreme court in order that the matter may be tested.

More adequate compensation for dock property is to be insisted upon by the council committee on harbors, wharves, and bridges, and an investigation started last year to ascertain the rental paid by the users of dock property will be pushed by the aldermen.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Cures Nervous Disorders,

Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion, and Restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.

RICH BANKER IS MISSING.

H. STIMPSON GILLETTE, MILLIONAIRE, DISAPPEARS.

Last Seen at Apartments in Waldorf-Astoria on June 8, Friends Fear He Has Met with Foul Play—Had Much Money and Negotiable Securities in Rooms and Was in Habit of Carrying a Small Fortune About His Person.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—H. Stimpson Gillette, millionaire banker, with offices at 20 Broad street, has disappeared from his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Some of his friends fear the financier has met with foul play. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money and negotiable bonds.

The hotel people are mystified and cautious in discussing the case. They, however, decided to notify the police. Every avenue of search has been gone over, but absolutely no trace of the missing man has been obtained.

Intimate friends say he is worth at least $3,000,000. He is extremely careful of his investments and is not a heavy operator in the street. His intimates were few.

Had $21,600 in Apartments.

Gillette was last seen about the hotel on June 8. An old friend had called upon him the night before he disappeared and was invited to his apartment on the twelfth floor—suite 1286. There the two men sat and chatted for an hour. A valise was open on the floor near the window. In it were gold bonds to the value of $20,000 and about $1,600 in cash.

"I saw that satchel there a week ago," remarked the friend. "Why are you not more careful."

"Ah!" answered Gillette, "no one cares anything about me any more. I doubt whether any one else but yourself knows what is in that little valise."

It is not known whether the valise and bonds and money are still in the Waldorf or if the missing man took them away with him. Manager Barit refused to discuss the matter. He would only say that Gillette was missing and that he had left no trace.

Gillette possessed an exceptionally fine wardrobe. Fifty-two pairs of trousers alone were in his room. He employed a valet, whose only duty was to keep in order his elaborate clothing.

Trying to Collect Notes.

Those of his banker friends who lean to the foul play theory lay great stress on the fact that Gillette had spoken of several large notes that were about to fall due. Two of these were for several thousand dollars apiece, and the financier had some doubt as to his ability to collect on them. The notes were made by out of town customers, and he spoke of having to make the collection in person.

For six weeks previous to June 8 Gillette had been treated by Dr. Gibney. His illness was a breaking down of nerve tissue, and the patient complained much of intense pain.

Time and again, it is said, he had arisen in the middle of the night and in desperation had called a cab and ridden about the city for hours.

Some of his friends, socially, are Col. John C. Calhoun, F. Tenneson Neely, the publisher, and "Dick" Peters, the favorite nephew of Mrs. William Astor.

FRAUD BALLOTS ARE FOUND IN JOLIET MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Seventy-one Peculiarly Marked Tickets Disclose Scheme to Elect Former Mayor Crolius.

Joliet, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—In recounting the votes of the Third ward in the mayoralty election contest this afternoon the discovery was made that seventy-one votes had been changed from Barr to Crolius by some person, for the apparent purpose of electing former Mayor Crolius and changing the result of the last city election.

State's Attorney Heise, Mayor Barr, and others are at work on the case. It is probable that several arrests will be made before morning.

No changes of any importance were discovered in the First or Second wards. During the count of the votes in the Third ward Master in Chancery Hill, who was counting the votes for Judge Dibell of the Circuit court, noticed that a straight republican ballot, except for mayor, had a cross in front of former Mayor Crolius' name marked with a blue indelible pencil, while the cross in the republican circle had been made with an ordinary black pencil.

A close examination showed seventy-one similarly marked ballots. They were all straight republican except for mayor. The crosses in the republican circle had all been made with a black pencil and were of different kinds, indicating that they had been made by different men. But the crosses in front of the name of Mr. Crolius were all similar and apparently made by one person. They were all found together.

Had the fraud not been discovered the recount would have shown Crolius' election instead of that of Barr. Crolius' attorneys admit that a change has been made in the ballots since they were counted by the judges and clerks, but they claim that the court must count these votes for Crolius in spite of the apparent fraud. Barr's majority was 116, and this change in the ballots would have wiped this out and given Crolius 26 majority.

Gives Flagpole to Chicago Commons.

The Union League club yesterday presented a seventy foot flag pole to the Chicago Commons, Grand avenue and Morgan street. A twenty foot flag which will be floated by a committee composed of members of the Union League club on July 4 was also given. The committee has arranged an elaborate program, and children from the neighboring schools as well as the citizens in the vicinity of the Chicago Commons have been invited to attend the ceremony.

BIG GRAFTERS IN INQUISITORS' NET.

Investigation of Milwaukee Grand Jury Widens Scope to All Departments.

SCORES MAY BE INDICTED.

State, County, and City Officials Face Trials for Bribery; Inquiry Back to Jan. 1, 1899.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—An investigation into state, city, and county graft which may result in the indictment of four public men, including an officeholding politician and a capitalist, was begun today by the grand jury under the direction of District Attorney McGovern.

Besides these four, more than a score of county supervisors and contractors are likely to be gathered in by the district attorney for lesser bribery offenses.

Not until today did it become evident that the scope of the investigation is to be so great and far reaching. The jurors will investigate every suspicious looking deal transacted by the county officials since Jan. 1, 1899. This will include the famous street car franchise grants, for which $5,000 is said to have been paid certain officials for support.

Queer deals in state legislation during the last three sessions also are to be sifted, as well as the asphalt monopoly and county contracts.

Confessed Grafter Gives Information.

Sensational testimony has been given the grand jury by Otto Seidel Jr., a confessed grafter, who resigned the office of register of deeds and furnished information to the district attorney which, it is said, will result in the indictment of many county officials. Seidel's confession gains for him immunity from prosecution. He told the jury of several petty deals varying in amounts from $310,000 to $20,000, divided among the members of the county board while he was a member of that body. He still was relating his story of graft when the jury adjourned for the day.

A move unlooked for was the calling before the jury of James L. Gates, a millionaire lumberman, for whom a county is named in northern Wisconsin. He was called to tell of legislative bribery, but was unable to give any useful information. It was not expected the jury would take up the state cases, but the calling of Gates shows the investigation will be of the widest scope.

Early in the day the committee of supervisors appointed to hold a rival investigation decided to drop its inquiry so as to avoid contempt proceedings. This decison was announced in the municipal court, where the committee had been summoned to show cause why its members should not be punished for infringement upon the rights of the grand jury.

Big Men Are Involved.

At the opening of court Mr. McGovern filed an affidavit charging that the supervisors had ordered the investigation to hinder the grand jury's work. In an affidavit he accused Fred Schultz, a newspaper reporter, with entering into a conspiracy to make futile the work of the graft investigation. Schultz is a business friend of Charles F. Pfister, the Milwaukee street railway magnate and political power. He is employed by Pfister's paper.

Members of Milwaukee's graft ring were never so disturbed over an investigation as they are over McGovern's inquiry into official dishonesty. The fact that they did everything to hinder the work of the district attorney and the grand jury illustrates their uneasiness. On the other hand, the district attorney's office is more sanguine of success than during the other two grand jury investigations, which led to the indictment of forty-seven officeholders and bribegivers. Mr. McGovern will not talk about the proposed work in detail. He said:

"We have evidence to put before the grand jury which I think will lead to the indictment of more than a score of bribe givers and takers. Seidel's testimony is a wonderful help."

"We are investigating graft and not persecuting individuals. Of course, if individuals have broken the laws they must suffer. I do not care to say how far the investigation will go, nor will I name the deals which are to be inquired into. We will go into every one which bears the slightest taint of dishonesty."

Will Include Street Franchises.

The district attorney was asked if this would include the famous street car deal of 1899, when the franchise estimated in value at $10,000,000 was given to the Milwaukee Street railway company without the city receiving one cent in compensation.

"Was there any talk of graft at that time?" asked he, with a smile. The street car deal is presumed by hundreds of well informed men to be the biggest bribery case Milwaukee ever has had.

While Mr. McGovern would make no direct statement, he intimated strongly that the investigation will go deep into the recent defeat of the municipal lighting ordinance, which was beaten by fourteen aldermen voting as a unit on all questions pertaining to lighting of streets.

The asphalt monopoly, which for years, it is said, has looted the city, must submit to a rigid investigation if reports around the city hall are to be believed.

Twenty Supervisors Face Trials.

The investigation into county graft will include an inquiry into printing contracts, building contracts, and the management of penal and charitable institutions. This involves at least twenty of the present board of supervisors, several members of the board and former heads of several county departments.

It was this line of investigation which was taken up by the grand jury this afternoon after Gates declared he knew nothing of the dishonesty in the legislature. Otto Seidel, who until Tuesday was register of deeds, was the first witness called. For two hours he related a story of dishonesty in the county board.

Seidel's story seems almost unbelievable. According to it there hardly has been an honest transaction made by the county supervisors. Graft was everywhere, and in every deal money was demanded for every public service performed. Contractors bled employés and business men were blackmailed to secure graft money for county officials.

Between $14,000 and $20,000 was distributed among the supervisors at the time the morgue site was purchased, Seidel is said to have told the jury. He went into details, telling how the money was divided and who received it.

Seidel also told of dishonesty in the awarding of contracts for the erection and furnishing of the county hospital. It is claimed that graft in the deal was greater than the bribe given in the morgue transaction. He says every contract awarded was tainted with graft. Somebody got a rakeoff, which was added to the contract price.

Immediate Arrests Likely.

Seidel will elaborate upon this testimony tomorrow. Several indictments will follow his testimony. It is said some of the county officials will be taken into custody before Monday evening. District Attorney McGovern would neither affirm nor deny this.

Following the investigation into the county board, the county printing contracts will be taken up. It is claimed that the graft herein exceeded $90,000 a year. This feature of the investigation will involve several former county officials. Around the hall today there was the greatest gloom among members of the ring. They had nothing but words of condemnation for District Attorney McGovern.

"It is a political move based upon spite and malice," one lesser member of the gang said. "They may get a few of the small fry," he continued, "but they will never secure evidence against the big fellows. Seidel and the others who have squealed are fools. If everybody kept still no one would be caught. Even if the district attorney does succeed in securing indictments against any of the political leaders and bosses no convictions will ever follow."

Although this was the view taken by representatives of the machine others were not so hopeful. A man who is close to those against whom the investigation is being conducted said:

"It looks as if McGovern's got something good this time. I know one officeholder in high position who is scared out of his wits. He has worried so during the last few weeks that he has lost forty pounds of flesh, and he hasn't been sick, either."

Friends of McGovern feel jubilant over the prospects of his success. They say that the graft investigations which have been in progress periodically for the last two years are now about to result in the indictment of the men who are the real big bribe takers and givers.

A lawyer close to the district attorney's office said that it would not surprise him if indictments were returned against four leading politicians and business men.

"I know McGovern is after big fish," he said, "and I have good grounds for my belief that he will land a whale. He may catch two."

Everybody in Milwaukee knows who the district attorney is after. He refuses to name the man. He smiles when asked and replies that he is seeking to indict all lawbreakers, big and little.

That no aid is being given to the grand jury by Mayor David S. Rose is no secret. In fact the mayor seems opposed to the grand jury investigation. When seen this afternoon at the Hotel Pfister following a conference in the buffet with Mr. Pfister he refused to discuss the matter.

"I am too tired to discuss anything with you," he said. "I do not care to give an opinion on the grand jury's work. I have neither the time nor the inclination."

Mayor Evidently Worried.

The mayor seemed worried. He was cross. He is seldom out of humor, but he was hurt when questioned about the doings of the inquisitors. He has grown thin and looks much older than he did six months ago when campaigning for the democratic state ticket.

Mr. Pfister, the street car owner, who has four times aided Mayor Rose in his mayoralty fight, remained in the buffet after the mayor had departed.

"All politics," he said, when asked for an expression about the grand jury's work "However, if I can aid Mr. McGovern in his fight to purify municipal and county government I will do so gladly. I say, the best of success to the fighting district attorney."

Mr. Pfister was asked if he would volunteer any information which might help the members of the jury in the search for official dishonesty.

"I gladly will tell all I know," he answered, "if I am called. I could tell them everything I knew about graft in two seconds."

Mr. Pfister had little to say regarding the statement of McGovern that he had information which will lead to the indictment of Mr. Schultz, the railway magnate's friend and employé. "If Schultz has done wrong he must suffer," he said. "I did not protect my friend, Frank Bigelow, when he violated the laws."

When it was suggested to Mr. Pfister that the grand jury investigation might extend to men close to him he answered with the first show of interest. "Did McGovern say that?" He was told that the district attorney had not mentioned his name, but had intimated there might be a searching investigation made of the old franchise grant.

SENATOR MITCHELL ON RACK IN THE OREGON LAND FRAUDS.

Testimony Incriminating the Aged Member of Congress Given by His Law Partner.

Portland, Ore., June 22.—On the day that marked the seventieth mile stone of his journey through life, his face blanched, with beads of perspiration glistening on his forehead, with hands clasping and unclasping, John H. Mitchell, senior United States senator from Oregon, today listened to the testimony of Judge Tanner, his lifelong friend and law partner, in the land fraud case.

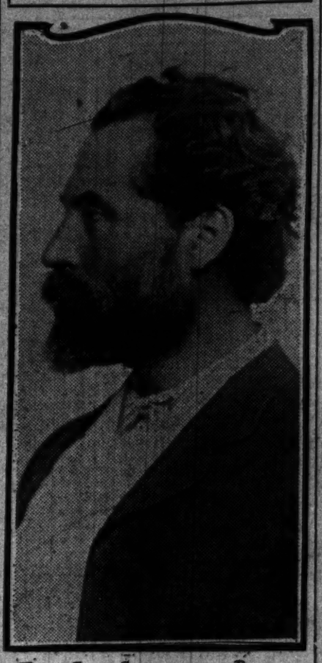
Judge Tanner identified checks paid by Frederick A. Krebs to Tanner and letters that passed between himself and Senator Mitchell relative to their practices before the land department. Letters, showing that Mitchell received each month his share of the firm's earnings, which was one-half of the net receipts, and that the money paid by Krebs to Tanner entered into the funds divided at the end of each month, were offered in evidence.

Judge Tanner told of having received a telegram from the senator asking him to come as far as Kalama, Wash., to meet him. The judge had taken the trip, and had met the senator on the train with Binger Hermann and Frank C. Baker, chairman of the republican state central committee. The senator, he said, was eager for land fraud news and asked if there was any danger of the government agents having had access to the books of the firm.

The following day, Judge Tanner testified, the senator went to the office and, in company with him (Tanner) looked over the books, page by page. Mitchell expressed surprise at the way the entries had been made and demanded that the old books be destroyed, saying the entries in regard to Kribs' transactions would not only indict but would convict him if they fell into the hands of the government.

Judge Tanner testified that he had told the senator that though it would necessitate perjury, and that he never had done such a thing in his life, he would stand by his partner and do what he could to help him. He had agreed to destroy the books if necessary.

Chosen President of Medical Society



Charles Sumner Bacon

Dr. Charles S. Bacon, 426 Center street, who Wednesday evening was elected president of the Chicago Medical society, was graduated from the Northwestern university medical school in 1884. He is professor of obstetrics of the Chicago Policlinic, on the medical staff of the German hospital and St. Mary's maternity hospital, and is editor of the Chicago Gynecological society's publications. He is a member of many professional societies, among them the American Medical association and the Illinois State Medical society. He succeeds Dr. J. B. Murphy as president of the Chicago society.

SOLON TO FIGHT IN THE COURTS.

Discharged Official Threatens to Mandamus Civil Service Board.

BLAMES THE "BIG BOSS."

Says He Would Be in Jail Now if He Had Done All He Was Asked to Do.

FROM THE CONFESSIONS OF A WARD BOSS.

In the eyes of the public every politician is a grafter.

If I had done half the favors that the reformers and prominent citizens have asked of me I would be in jail for life.

In a corner of the quiet bar of Fitzgerald's saloon, South Park avenue and Twenty-ninth place, four men sat playing pitch last night, as they play almost every night that a precinct or a ward meeting does not require their presence at the post of political duty. One of the four—the one who most frequently glanced up from his cards to exchange a pleasantry with old Mr. Fitzgerald, smoking his pipe beside the stove—was Frank W. Solon, the democratic boss of the Second ward, who was discharged by the civil service commission on Wednesday for political indiscretions in connection with his position as assistant superintendent of street cleaning.

"Strong, Frank! Why, you're stronger than ever down here now," vehemently exclaimed another of the players, chalking up his score on the table. "All the boys think you've been done dirt, and we're going in to see you put right."

"Harrison would have stood by you to the end," put in another. "There was the pal with the nerve—and dead square, too."

"Yes, Harrison was a great mayor," sighed Solon, as he dealt the fresh hands.

At the end of the hand the boss totaled his score and exoused himself to talk to a TRIBUNE reporter.

Solon Says He Will Fight.

"Well, you can bet I'm going to see these fellows to the end of the game," he said after several thoughtful puffs at his cigar. "I've been badly treated by people who ought to stand by me on account of things I've done for them, and now my dander is up and I'm going to fight. My lawyers are going to take this case into the court—mandamus proceedings or something like that—and I purpose to show up this civil service commission for what it is.

"The civil service law is all right, but it is administered in this city all wrong. The civil service commission should investigate with a view to defending and protecting civil service employés. Instead of that this commission deliberately goes out to get the goods on any employé on whom suspicion falls. I knew all the time that I had no chance. I knew this decision was all framed up before any evidence was put in, and I purpose to prove it in court."

The boss drew a fresh cigar from his pocket and lighted it. After more thoughtful puffs he resumed:

"I've been in politics for twenty years, and I've lived right here in this little old Second ward since 1878. I've been precinct captain, and ward president, and committeeman. I've always been one of the wheel horses in the organization.

One of Dunne's First Supporters.

"It's my business to take orders from my superior officers in the organization and hand them on and see that they're executed. That's all I did in this present case, but I never thought I would be paid in this way. I was one of the first ward leaders to come out for Dunne for mayor. I took a delegation down to promise him our support, and it was the first delegation from the Second ward. Then, when we were framing up the aldermanic campaign, Dunne told me not to nominate a democratic candidate in the Second. He wanted the democratic support to go to Harding, because the Harding family had promised to support him for mayor with all their powerful connections and interests. In fact, Dunne was afraid to let a democrat be nominated in this ward for fear the Hardings would get mad and withdraw their support.

"Well, I took my orders from the big boss, just as I always have, and I carried them out. I thought we had a good chance to elect a democrat, but orders were orders, and so I gave the word to throw all the democratic strength in the ward to Harding. Of course, there was a lot of kicking from disgruntled fellows, but the whole thing was only a ward row till Commissioner Patterson and Mr. Hard took it up.

Looked On as "Grafters."

"You know a politician or an officeholder is looked on as a grafter by the public at large and the commissioner of public works is always receiving a lot of letters signed 'Suffering Citizen,' which make irresponsible charges. The city official so accused probably has refused to assist the 'suffering citizen' in evading the law. Commissioner Patterson, being a new hand at the game, was taken in by the letters from 'suffering citizens.' He thought he had discovered a terrible state of affairs and jumped at the conclusion that I was guilty. If he had had more experience he would have seen through the political trick, which the whole thing was, and if Mr. Hard had come to me in the first place I could have given him more information than he managed to gather, and some that would have made his hair curl."

Mr. Solon relighted his cigar for the fourth time and threw his leg over the arm of the chair.

"I tell you what," he pursued, "this job of ward leader isn't what it's cracked up to be. As democratic committeeman in a republican ward I'm a kind of third alderman. The democratic interests look to me to do what the republican intersts ask of the aldermen.

Asked to Do "Crooked Work."

"On my honor I've never done anything for a constituent that wasn't square and legal. And that isn't because I haven't been asked to do crooked things. I used to be pestered to death. There were always a lot of people wanting me to get their friends and relatives out of jail till I put my foot down, and now they have learned not to bother me. Then there were a dozen or so a day of our best people who wanted railroad passes, illegal city permits, and all kinds of protection for evasions of the law. You'd gasp if I named the families right here in this ward who have asked me to do crooked things that would save them a few dollars. Why, if I'd done half the favors asked of me by the reformers and prominent citizens generally I would be spending the rest of my natural life in jail."

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CLOTHES SHOP
EXCLUSIVE HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES
HATS AND FURNISHINGS TOO.

WE ONLY CATER TO MEN WHO KNOW SMART CLOTHES WHEN THEY SEE THEM. THOSE THAT CAN DETECT SHORTCOMINGS, MERIT, ETC. WE WANT MR. SENSIBLE WISE TO KNOW THAT WE ARE "IT."

"Mercerized Cloths" By Slick Manipulations And Scientific Doctoring. This Counterfeit fabric Is palmed off by many As being strictly ALL wool. We can't afford to hand it out. So there's nothing doing here.

49-51 AND 53 JACKSON BOULEVARD
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Cravenette
by this stamp on back of cloth.
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If it is not there it is NOT a
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Write for interesting booklet—FREE.
B. PRIESTLEY & CO.
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71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

WAR TO THE KNIFE ON TRACTION MEN

(Continued from first page.)

companies in the main largely agreed with the figures in the Arnold report.

Favors "100 Mile System" Plan.

The committee took no action, putting the matter over one week. It did, however, recommend for passage next Monday night the request of the mayor that he be allowed to change the advertisements for the Adams street lines from a ten mile to the Johnson "100 mile system." As to his reasons for rejecting the offer of the companies Judge Dunne last evening gave out this typewritten statement:

"My objections to the plan proposed by traction companies are two.

"First, that it provides for the settlement of the alleged rights under the ninety-nine year act in the federal courts at Washington as the tribunal of last resort. I am of the opinion that the state courts are the courts of proper jurisdiction in the determination of these rights.

"Second, I am opposed to the proposition submitted by the traction companies because it provides for the arbitration of the so called 'ninety-nine year' franchises at some time in the dim and distant future, thus leaving the value of the property to be acquired by the people of this city uncertain and undetermined, while, in the meantime, the city will be locked up by a contract with the companies under which they would have the right to occupy our streets without the people being informed as to what they would eventually have to pay for the property.

Mayor Proposes a Plan.

"My proposition for the determination of the value of these unexpired franchises is to settle the value of these franchises by agreement now as follows: First, upon the assumption that the city's contention in reference to the 'ninety-nine year act' is correct; second, upon the assumption that the companies' contention is correct as to their rights; third, upon the assumption that Judge Grosscup rightly and properly decided the ninety-nine year question.

"If the companies would agree to three prices in the alternative and the three prices were fair, just, and reasonable, it might be possible to arrive at some conclusion. Otherwise I am not in favor of accepting the proposition in its present condition providing, as it does, for the determination of the value of the 99 year franchises in the distant future."

Federal Judge Landis Is Ill.

Judge Landis of the United States District court is confined to his room with a severe nervous attack. He has worked constantly on civil and criminal cases, with the exception of one day, since he was appointed a district judge, and the strain caused the indisposition. It is expected he will be able to resume his work within a short time.

University Lecture Season Opens.

The lecture season at the University of Chicago will begin this evening with a dramatic recital of Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses" by Prof. S. H. Clark. The afternoon lectures will begin next Tuesday at 3:30, and the first of the series of concerts will be given next Tuesday at 8:15 in Leon Mandel Assembly hall by Mrs. Genevieve Clark-Wilson and the St. Cecilia quartet.

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Grace, symmetry and clean-cut tailoring—these are the ideals of the Stein-Bloch Artists.

In improving weak points, lighting up strong ones, and imparting carriage and character to the wearer, no garments can surpass Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

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Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test, and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

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...FURNISHINGS, TOO.
...CATER TO MEN
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...mproving weak ...ghting up strong ...and imparting ...and character to ...rer, no garments ...rpass Stein-Bloch ...Clothes.
..."Smartest," an educa- ...rect dress, which also ex- ...wonderful Wool Test. ...you where Stein-Bloch ...thes are sold in your city.
...STEIN-BLOCH CO.
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ANXIETY ARISES AGAIN IN FRANCE.

Mistrust of Kaiser on Moroccan Question Leads to Nervous Apprehension.

DOUBT ROUVIER'S NOTE.

French Within Their Rights in Requesting Information, Says Diplomat.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 22.—It cannot be denied that the presentation of France's reply to Germany has been followed by the recurrence of the feeling of anxiety and distrust which so widely prevailed when everybody dreaded war. The bourse has been unsteady, and the lobbies in the senate and the chamber of deputies reflected the nervous apprehension.

It is difficult to assign definite reasons for this pessimism. So far as can be ascertained tonight, nothing whatever happened to justify the reaction which can only be assumed to be attributable to the mistrust of Germany and apprehensive doubts as to whether Prime Minister Rouvier's note will conciliate her.

There is a crop of alarmist rumors regarding the kaiser's intentions and the possibility of grave developments is discussed, the manner of revealing the tension and suspense acting unpleasantly on the public's nerves.

Diplomat Shows French Attitude.

From a person eminently qualified to speak on the subject was learned today the attitude adopted by French diplomacy at the present and the exact import of the note which opens the official phase of the negotiations with Germany with regard to the Moroccan question. He said:

"The majority of comments to which the delivery of this note by the minister of foreign affairs has given rise on both sides of the frontier do not apply exactly either to the tenor or conditions under which it was drafted and transmitted. Some writers, for instance, have considered themselves justified in inferring that the delivery of this note implies, ipso facto, that France will agree to the international conference proposed by Morocco.

"Nothing can be less correct from a diplomatic point of view. France has been invited by the sultan to participate in this conference, and she cannot recognize that such or such power has the quality to receive on this point the reply which can be given to the proposer of the conference only.

France Should Ask Information.

"On the other hand, it is quite regular and natural that after being officially advised by the note given by Herr von Flotow June 8 of the adhesion of Germany to the proposed conference, France, in her turn, should inform by the same means, and in terms of courtesy corresponding to her sincere desire to arrive at an understanding, for the object of the conference, regarding which neighbor appears to be particularly well informed, and for the points which the powers represented will be called upon to examine, in order to arrive at a settlement.

"Such is the limited import of the French note. It is accompanied by the exposé of France's policy and the Morocco policy, such as she has constantly affirmed, on the integrity of Moroccan territory, the independence of the sultan, and the equality of commercial rights for all countries.

"Is there not certain questions which France considers herself justified, a priori, in deciding to submit to the discussion of an international conference, such, for instance, as the delimitations of the policing of her Algerian frontier?"

Frontier Question Not Dangerous.

"The reference I have just made to the point of the import of Premier Rouvier's note will show that any statement relative to the program of the conference would be premature at present, nevertheless it does not appear that the frontier question is of a nature as to lead to a controversy among the members of the international assembly, or that any one raises the question of France's rights of police defense, resulting from the fact that her territory borders on that of Morocco."

A foreign diplomatist, who has resided many years in France, and has a wide relation abroad, said the situation today had been brought back almost to the same point as when Delcasse inaugurated what has been called, in a spirit of exaggeration, his agreement policy with regard to the Moroccan question. France has now entered into a diplomatic conversation with Germany—a conversation which would, perhaps, have been preferable to begin earlier.

Cannot Take Hostile Attitude.

It does not appear that Germany can reply by adopting a hostile or irreconcilable attitude toward the desires for settlement by mediation to which expression has been given without assuming, in her turn, the aggressive tone with which she taxed the policy of her neighbor only a few weeks ago.

Rain Fails to Improve Situation.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, June 22.—According to the newspapers, including some of the semi-official journals, the note of M. Rouvier, the French premier minister, to the minister of foreign affairs, fails altogether to improve the situation. The conditions and reservations which, it is said, France imposes as the condition of her assent to the conference on Morocco are somewhat harmonise with the kaiser's views. The answer, it is added, will in effect be an absolute refusal to recognize France's position or accept the Franco-British-Spanish agreements as a basis of conference.

Moroccan Sultan Wants Loan.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TANGIER, June 23.—The sultan has summoned Mr. Langerman, the American consul in Tangier, who recently arrived from the United States, to arrange a loan with American bankers through him. As it is to be purely a financial transaction no political matters is involved. An American syndicate is ready to advance any amount.

WALLACE WILL NOT TALK.

Panama Engineer Reaches New York to See Secretary Taft, but Will Not Discuss Rumored Resignation.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Chief Engineer John F. Wallace of the Panama canal, accompanied by his wife, arrived tonight from Colon, chiefly to have a conference with Secretary Taft before the latter sails for the Philippines for four months. Wallace would say nothing about the rumor that he intends to resign, which apparently is far from his thoughts. He has been, altogether, a year on the isthmus, and it is believed he is acclimated, having had a touch of yellow fever during his early experience there.

"There are now 7,000 men at work in the engineering and construction department of the canal, and among these are 1,200 Americans. Several weeks ago part of a shipload of Russians who are going to try for their fortunes in California were attracted by what seemed to them fabulous wages for laborers, and 100 of them stopped on the isthmus and went to work on the canal.

Mr. Wallace has the impression that almost any workman who takes good care of himself will be unlikely to get yellow fever, which, he says, is not epidemic in the canal zone. The eight hour law is rigorously enforced, so the workmen have plenty of time for rest.

"The work on Culebra cut is being vigorously prosecuted, and whether the government finally decides to have a sea level or a six locks canal, the work accomplished and that now going on will be necessary.

Gov. La Follette on Lecture Tour.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. La Follette at 2 o'clock this morning for Oklahoma to lecture tour among Chautauquas. His will be two engagements and is expected to re- Madison about Sept. 5. He is not expected to resign until fall.

Thousands of Poor Children Made Happy at Volunteers' Picnic.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

HUNGRY MOUTHS IN LINE FOR A BOX OF LUNCH

CASTRO TO HAVE ONE MORE CHANCE

(Continued from first page.)

that touch La Guayra are placing Carenero on their schedules, and the principal commission houses at La Guayra are establishing branch offices at that place.

"Among the effects of the change indicated it is noted that it will diminish materially the hypothecated customs revenues of La Guayra, just as the port of Puerto Cabello was affected in less degree by the recent establishment of Tucacas as a port of entry, and the returns of which will be still further lessened by the expected opening of an adjacent custom house at Ocumare de La Costa.

"Another effect of the establishment of the port of Carenero will be the probable injury to three great foreign organizations at La Guayra—namely: the harbor corporation, an English company that modernized the port of La Guayra by the construction of a costly breakwater; the English railroad that connects that town with Caracas; and the German railroad between Caracas and Valencia.

America Feels Responsibility.

"In addition to the two new ports of Carenero and Tucacas, just mentioned, the following six custom houses have been established by executive decree within a few months: Barancas, on the Orinoco, competing with Ciudad Bolivar; Cristobal Colon, the creation of which will divert trade from British Trinidad; Cano Colorado, reopened; Rio Caribe, near the old port of Carapano and Pampatar, on the island of Margarita, a port free for all merchandise, with few exceptions, upon payment of 10 per cent entry; and Ceiba, on the lake of Maracaibo."

At first blush it would appear that the United States is not concerned with the action of President Castro in making new customs ports in Venezuela. Foreign powers alone will be affected, and upon their shoulders it would seem, rests the duty of compelling the Caracas government to observe its obligations.

But every power having claims against Venezuela looks to the United States to see that they are paid. They do not ask this of President Roosevelt as a matter of right. It is a peculiar attitude they have adopted. They do not care to arouse the American people by taking any action which may be regarded as an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. They have pointed out their embarrassment and have urged only that justice be given them.

Considers European Problems.

So then the president is under the necessity of considering not only the questions which are of immediate concern to the United States, but those of importance to Europe. The investigation made of the case of the New York and Bermudes Asphalt company has convinced the president that he should not allow this American company to be deprived of properties which belong to it. The high federal court of Venezuela acting in the same capacity as the Supreme court of the United States is now considering the case, and there is no doubt whatever that its decision will be against the company.

Besides the asphalt dispute the United States wants a revision of what is known as the Olcott award. There are two other claims which have been presented—one filed by a naturalized American named Jaurett, who was expelled from Venezuela, and the other by an American known as "Critchfield," who also suffered injury as a result of an order of Gen. Castro. The claim of Jarrett will probably not be pushed with vigor as a result of information now in possession of the authorities.

Plain Talk for Castro.

The new minister to be accredited to Venezuela will be given precise instructions as to the character of the representations he shall make upon his arrival in Caracas. He will talk plainly to President Castro and will urge that he agree to a peaceful settlement. Should the Venezuelan executive refuse to meet this country half way, then he will be told that the attention of congress will be called to the matter.

It is the constitutional power of the legislative branch of the government to declare war. A declaration of this kind will not be asked, but the president will recommend that he be given authority to use force. And he will do so unless President Castro comes to his senses.

Auto Frightens Horses; Driver Killed

West Chicago, Ill., June 23.—[Special.]—Andrew Peterson, a farmer near here, was killed last night while driving to the creamery. His horses became frightened by an automobile and ran away, throwing him from the wagon. He leaves a widow and six children.

THE CHAMPION PIE EATER

Garfield park was given over to the thousands of boys and girls of Chicago's streets yesterday. It was the annual picnic given by the Volunteers of America. Some of the children were dressed neatly, others were unwashed and uncombed, but all had appetites that were made still more keen by the fresh air of the park.

Sixteen thousand lunches, provided by the children of the public schools, 1,000 gallons of ice cream, and many tubs of lemonade disappeared before the onslaughts of the picnickers before their appetites were abated visibly. A shed had been erected in the park which served as a commissary department, from which the boxes of lunch were served by Brig. Gen. Fielding and a corps of assistants.

The serious business of the day was a pie eating contest, in which six boys were contestants, selected because of their peculiar fitness for the task. All boys who wished to contest for honors applied to the judges, who measured their capacity in inches in the vicinity of the waist. Thus they selected the youngsters who seemed most promising.

"Why, fellers, youse kin see dat it's a walkaway fer me," said Charles Whitmore, as he swelled out to fill his loose coat.

Six large pies were handed out and the boys seated themselves in readiness for the contest. Spectators stood about breathlessly watching the outcome. Whitmore and "Reddy" File, who seemed to be the favorites, steadily ate their way through the disks of crust and berries. In two minutes and eight seconds, which is believed to be three seconds less than the world's record, Whitmore stood up, his hands empty and mouth full.

"Gimme de prize," he mumbled as soon as he could safely open his mouth. He was acknowledged the winner.

The next spectacle was a sack race for girls. Ten submitted to having their legs incased in sacks and the race was begun.

Ten year old Gertie Brawn was being beaten ignominiously when one of her "backers" shouted that there was "an ice cream in it" for her if she won. With a phenomenal burst of speed she crossed the line a nose ahead of the nearest contestant.

While these things were going on several of the little girls had evaded the watchful eyes of the women and after removing their shoes and stockings had waded out into the lagoon. It was not discovered that they were gone until a cry attracted the attention of the picnickers.

"Here, quick, the fishes are nibbling my legs off," cried little Bessie Nichols, holding her skirts high and churning the lagoon as she attempted to keep both of her feet out of the water at the same time.

The children were rounded up at 6 o'clock in the evening and were hauled to the elevated railway, by which they returned to the city.

WILL GO AFTER SANTA FE ON THE REBATE AFFAIR.

Attorney General Moody Will Proceed Against the Company for Contempt of Court.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Attorney General Moody is losing no time in carrying out President Roosevelt's instructions to initiate proceedings for contempt against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and the International Harvester company.

Before the public can be informed of the proceedings, however, it will be necessary for the department of justice to collect the necessary evidence and be prepared to fight the cases all the way up to the Supreme court should by any chance the companies find a way to appeal to that tribunal.

There will be no effort of any kind to shield the companies. They will be prosecuted vigorously and the courts will be urged to impose a fine and take such other action as will prevent the granting of rebates in the future.

After Beef Trust, Too.

Attention was called again tonight to the president's reference to the beef trust. When injunctions were obtained a year or two ago against this trust no effort was made at the time to proceed personally against the individuals in the corporation. Testimony offered since, however, shows that the packing companies had violated the injunction and that the violation was deliberate and willful on the part of a number of individuals. Grand jury proceedings are now on against these individuals.

Politics in Morton Attack.

The administration is making no apologies for the policy it has adopted. It believes that politics was responsible for the stand taken by Messrs. Harmon and Judson. The sole reason why Mr. Morton was discussed by the president and Mr. Moody was to show the country how baseless in the view of men who knew all the circumstances were the attacks made upon the secretary of the navy and how impossible of adoption were the recommendations of Messrs. Harmon and Judson.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ATHENS.—The Ralli cabinet, formed after the assassination of Premier Delyannis, resigned owing to the opposition among the ministers to M. Ralli's proposal to modify the Delyannist program.

KIEL.—Emperor William received telegram announcing anxiety over health of King Christian of Denmark.

VIENNA.—Emperor Francis Joseph took part in Corpus Christi procession; medieval pomp marked ceremony.

CHERBOURG.—The French torpedo boat Harpin struck on rock, but was refloated.

INSURGENTS USE TORCH.

BURN FOUR ARMENIAN VILLAGES IN TRANSCAUCASIA.

Cossacks in Putting Down the Rebellion Slay Scores and Take Over 800 Prisoners—Powers of the New Russian Assembly Are Defined—All-Russian Zemstvoist Congresses Called to Reconvene Separately in a Few Weeks.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—Bands of insurgents in the district of Scharonkhau, province of Erivan, Transcaucasia, recently sacked and burned four Armenian villages. Subsequently the insurgents surrounded and attacked Owlianoraschau. The inhabitants of the town repulsed the besiegers, killing 100 of them. Cossacks and other troops stationed at the village of Khoulounchen also repulsed an attack of the insurgents on that place, inflicting enormous losses on them and capturing 870 prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a black standard. The insurgent chiefs and mullahs were executed. Proclamations were found exhorting the Sunnites and Shiites to join in a war against the common enemy.

Powers of New Assembly.

The Novoe Vremya announces definitely that the powers of the new popular assembly, which will be composed of 500 members elected for five years, will be coequal with those of the council of the empire and that all legislation to become law must pass both houses and receive the emperor's approval.

Congresses to Reconvene.

MOSCOW, June 22.—Calls have been issued reconvening the congresses of All-Russian zemstvoists, mayors of the leading cities, and marshals of the nobility to receive their report of the delegation which on June 19 presented to the emperor the address drawn up by the all-Russian zemstvo congress and the mayors. The congresses will meet separately—the mayors June 28, the zemstvoists July 1, and the marshals of the nobility July 3. It is probable that at their regular meetings the congresses will hereafter discuss questions relating to the public weal.

RUMOR OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23, 2:10 a. m.—News from the battlefield is exceedingly meager. A press telegram of Tuesday's date speaks of a "rear guard action," and there are rumors in the city that the Russian army is retreating; but the latest dispatches received from Lieut. Gen. Linevitch bearing the same date declared briefly that the Japanese advance had paused.

It is probable that the Russian advanced lines are crossing the railroad and will continue their retirement more or less hurriedly in order to avoid being flanked and pocketed until the positions at Sipinghai are reached. The main forces seemingly are not yet in collision.

Japs Quiet Again.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, June 21.—[Delayed.]—The operations of the Japanese during the last five days, which at first were thought to be portentous, apparently ended after the last fight. The Japanese appear to be merely clearing their immediate front.

There is now no reason for any further delay in beginning the great battle, as the opposing armies are essentially equal. The Russian troops are under the impression that an advance is about to begin.

Correspondents are not allowed to refer to the sentiments of the army concerning the peace proposals. The heads of the various armies have adopted a bellicose attitude, especially since the opening of peace negotiations were reported here.

More Troops to Be Called.

MOSCOW, June 22.—The governor of Moscow has posted notices of the forthcoming mobilization of troops and exhorting the population to be calm. The mobilization is expected June 29.

Says Pickpockets Took $1,500.

Thomas O'Donnell of South Chicago reported to the Woodlawn police last evening that he had been robbed of $1,500. He first missed the money at Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue, and said that he was sure that pickpockets had taken it, as he carried it in a deep pocket in his coat, from which it would be impossible to lose it. The police were unable to find any trace of the money last night.

KITCHENER WINS DISPUTE IN INDIA

British General Given a Free Hand in Spite of Viceroy Curzon.

FEARS WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Plans to Raise Army's Strength to 140,000 Men to Resist the Czar's Attack.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 22.—A blue book which has just been issued shows that Gen. Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the forces in India, has won in his fight for the reorganization of the Indian army, which he waged against the wormout system.

The viceregal council opposed him, and the outcome is regarded as being damaging to Viceroy Curzon, while Gen. Sir E. Roche Elles, member of the council, has resigned, he considering the imperial government's support of the commander in chief equivalent to a censure of himself.

Means Army of 140,000.

Gen. Kitchener now gets a free hand to carry out his scheme, which is based on considerations of danger from Russian attack. His plan involves, among other changes, an increase of $12,500,000 in existing expenditures and $100,000,000 for raising the field army from 80,000 to 140,000 men. Gen. Kitchener's dispatches are characterized by sharp criticism. He says the present system is inefficient, being framed mainly to meet peace requirements, while the fact that the army exists for war has been overlooked.

"Nobody," he adds, "dislikes a change more than I do, but if it is necessary I do not fear it. I certainly would not continue a rotten system because I was afraid to stretch out my hand to take a sound one.

Expects Russian Attack.

"Slowly but surely the deserts of central Asia, once believed to be an impenetrable barrier, have been crossed by a great European power. They are now spanned by railways which have only one possible significance, and we have every indication that our northern neighbor is pushing forward her preparations for a contest in which we shall have to fight for our existence."

In conclusion Lord Kitchener instances Japan as having shown what was possible by thoroughly modern methods in army administration, while the disastrous consequences to Russia give the other side of the picture.

ARMY SCANDAL WILL NOT DOWN.

Premier Balfour Under Pressure Agrees to Investigate—Gen. Lyttelton Resigns Under a Cloud.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 22.—The government has yielded to the outcry against the South African army scandals and conceded a royal commission to inquire into them. A bill to this effect will be introduced in the house of commons on June 26.

On that date the opposition will move a vote of censure against the government for maladministration.

Gen. Neville Lyttelton, commanding the forces in South Africa, and chief of the general staff and first military member of the army council, has resigned his offices in consequence of the implied censure against him, he being responsible for the abolition of the department established by Lord Kitchener for checking accounts, which he did away with when he succeeded Gen. Kitchener in the South African command.

It is reported that Gen. Sir William Nicholson, who recently resigned the command of the forces at Gibraltar, will be selected to succeed Gen. Lyttelton.

RACING BOATS ARE CAPSIZED.

Wind at Kiel Causes Havoc Among 115 Entries in Contest for Emperor's Cup.

KIEL, Germany, June 22.—While 115 men of war cutters, pinnaces, and gigs were racing in the outer harbor today the wind rose and six of the racers capsized. All of their crews were rescued.

The first of the series of thirty footer races for cups offered by Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, Princess Henry of Prussia, and Ailison V. Armour was sailed over an eight mile course because of the rough weather. The Georg, which came in second in the first race yesterday, was the winner.

Prince Eitel Frederick sailed the Elisabeth in this race but it did not finish.

KING OSCAR'S PLAN NOT LIKED.

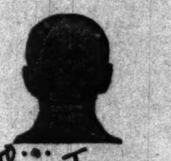
Discontent Over Proposal to Agree to Norway's Secession So Strong It May Not Be Agreed To.

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The Aftonbladet declares that discontent over the government's proposal to agree to the secession of Norway is so strong that the first chamber probably will refuse to vote the necessary authority to carry out the proposed negotiations. It says the second chamber will agree to the main proposals, but will severely censure the cabinet.

GENUINE CASTORIA

ALWAYS BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.



Philip Tom meet me face to face.

JACKSON BOULEVARD, Corner Federal Street, South.

No sense in your paying State street prices. I offer 2,500 Worsted, Cheviot and All-Wool fast color Navy Blue Serge "Outing" Suits worth 15.00 to 23.00 at 20.00. Good enough for me to wear, good enough for you.

2,000 "High Class" Wash Vests worth 2.50 to 5.00 now 2.85.

"TEN-DOLLAR."

TOM MURRAY

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS ARE THE BEST (GREEN OR BLACK)

ARMY OF 250,000 FREE FROM SCHOOL

More than 10,000 Children Get Diplomas and Others Are Furloughed.

TEACHERS TO GO ABROAD.

Graduating Exercises Are Held in Many of the Higher Institutions.

All the privates in Chicago's army of 250,000 school children will be furloughed from duty today for two months after forty weeks of active service. More than 10,000 will be given honorable discharges in recognition of their faithful service for eight years and will not return to the ranks in September. Every regiment and company in the primary, elementary, and grammar grades will hold the last muster today, and diplomas and medals will be awarded to the most scholarly. Of this division of 10,000 nearly 2,000 will be elevated from the rank and file to the high school grade and will return to serve four years in the higher branch of service.

With the great school army temporarily disbanded, the captains, colonels, and generals will make a quick getaway from the city to the watering places of the coast or to the resorts of the inland lakes.

Teachers Will Go Abroad.

The teachers—the captains in the school army—will establish a new record as world trotters this summer. It was announced in the rooms of the board of education yesterday that, in spite of their claim to being underpaid, more than 300 teachers will sail for Europe before the middle of next week. Of this number many have engaged passage for tomorrow. The teachers will cross the ocean in parties and singly. Those who have husbands will take them along.

All day the telephone bell in Secretary Larson's office was kept ringing by teachers anxious to know when they could get their pay checks so they would not be compelled to remain in the city an hour after the doors of the schools closed behind the furloughed army. For the accommodation of a large number of the high school teachers who had engaged berths on trains leaving Chicago last night, a force of clerks was kept busy all day closing up accounts with the board. In all, nearly 500 teachers received their pay warrants.

Supt. Cooley Holds a Levee.

From 4 until 6 p. m. the rooms of the board were thronged with teachers. Supt. Cooley was obliged to hold a levee in the hall. All the departing schoolma'ams wanted to shake hands and exchange wishes with their chief for a happy vacation. Hundreds of other teachers will swarm into the boardrooms today in search of the wherewithal to get away from the city and the stragglers will apply for their pay tomorrow. By Monday it is estimated 80 per cent of the teaching force will have left the city.

Of the latter who will cross the Atlantic in search of recreation and instruction many will visit the holy land. Others will tour Switzerland and the southern continental countries, while some will penetrate into Russia to make a study at close range of the warring country.

Girls Prepared to Sew and Cook.

Of the 10,000 children who will be awarded grammar school diplomas today a majority are girls. Of this majority more than 3,000 will leave school prepared to go into a kitchen and cook any dish listed in the home recipe book. And this same 3,000 will go out from the schools equipped with a knowledge of the use of the needle and thread. They will be able to make their own dresses if required. More than 6,000 of the girls to be graduated from the grammar schools today have taken the complete course in sewing and cooking provided for in the curriculum and many of them will put their knowledge to its initial practical test during camping expeditions in the woods of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Of the fifteen high schools ten held their graduation exercises last night. Diplomas will be awarded this evening to the graduates of the remaining five. With the exception of four of the schools all showed a decided increase in the number of graduates over last year. The comparative figures are as follows:

School.	1904.	1905.	School.	1904.	1905.
Austin	48	58	McKinley	87	70
Calumet	18	37	Medill	63	67
Crane	0	62	N. W. Division	68	77
Englewood	86	115	Phillips	80	108
Hyde Park	186	191	South Chicago	36	51
Jefferson	25	32	Waller	84	119
Lake	14	16			
Lake View	101	96	Totals	977	1,096
Marshall	62	96			

Increased Proportion of Boys.

A large increase was noted in the number of boys in the graduating classes, and also in the school membership generally. This is attributed by board officials to several reasons.

"In the first place," declared Assistant Supt. Roberts, "the high school course of study has been made much more attractive to boys during the last few years. More hand work has been put in the schools, with the result that the boys are able to measure the value which the high school course will be to them when they are brought face to face with the problem of how to earn a living. The commercial and manual training courses have greatly increased the number of high school pupils. Gymnasiums have been established in nearly all the schools, and these are attractive to the boys. The course of study has been made more elastic and pupils are allowed to elect more studies than formerly."

The high schools at which diplomas were granted last evening were the Hyde Park—which was the banner school in the number of graduates—the Calumet, Englewood, South Chicago, Medill, Jefferson, Lake, Northwest Division, William McKinley, and Wendell Phillips.

At all of the schools the exercises were characterized chiefly by their simplicity. Floral gifts were barred, as has been the custom for many years, and nearly all of the girl graduates appeared in simple white frocks.

Northwest Division High School.

The Northwest Division High school held its exercises in the assembly hall of the school. Although the capacity of the auditorium is 2,000, the building department permitted the seating of only 500, and many parents and relatives of the graduates had to be turned away. The Henry L. Heriz prizes for highest in scholarship each year were awarded as follows:

First year—Stella Kobylanski.
Second year—Mary Oneska.
Third year—Annie W. Hogan.
Fourth year—Elias A. Johnson.

The "Silent M" diamond medal for highest scholarship for entire four years' course was won by Elias A. Johnson.

Lawson medal winners were: First, Irene A. Creaney; second, Stephen G. Hagopian.

Diplomas were presented by Principal Franklin P. Fisk to the following pupils:

Clara Irene Ackerman,
Lillian Ackerman,
Hannah R. Azis,
Frances H. Arnold,
Emil Bargstrom,
Max A. Berne,
Joseph Bonsel,
Conrad Borchardt,
C. Bredieckneidar,
Mildred Carlshoff,
Irma A. Creaney,
Ellen A. Daly,
Hannah Dauchey,
Fannie C. Drebisch,
Adra H. Ellam,
Rose Ennagel,
Elsie V. Faust,
Lillian A. Forchinbourn,
Lillian A. Gardner,
A. Isabelle Gibbons,
Hattie H. Goebel,
Charles F. Hammen,
Cornelia A. Hollerg,
Anna G. Holm,
Ella W. Hohs,
Veblore Ibenfeldt,
Camilla A. Jensen,
Milan Jerman,
Otto Johnson,
Charles Jones,
George Kandilis,
Lillian L. Klein,
Henry L. Kraft,
Nathan D. Levitan,
Aris A. Mauland,
Elsie E. Mauritzon,
Bessie F. McIntyre,
Abe R. Miller,
Essie Malwina Neal,
Lillian A. D. Nelson,
Florence Jos. Nicholson,
Gertrude Niderman,
Frederick A. Niestadt,
Florentine M. Ostrowski,
Elsie Maud Peckham,
Hanna Pilling,
Edward J. Prebis,
Laura M. Parow,
Hattie Purtell,
Eleanor C. Randolph,
Ethel Harriet Ray,
Lillian Reinhardt,
Isador Reutick,
Mabel Robertson,
Oliver J. Salinger,
Grace Eloise Sauer,
Estelle M. Scherling,
Anna V. Schnell,
Milton D. Schwartz,
Grace Loretta Scott,
C. Harry Sharman,
Agatha Louise Shea,
Varian M. Shea,
Wenzel J. Silhan,
Florence Lillian Smith,
Hyman Soberoff,
Lydia S. Stellman,
Grace I. Stockwell,
Walter E. Suter,
Mae C. Thomas,
Pearl C. Thompson,
Anna J. Van Dyke,
Louis H. Wolf,
Joseph J. Weiss,
Hattie Meakes,
Viola L. Meyer,
Clara Zaffke.

Lake High School.

The Lake High school graduated fourteen pupils, the smallest number sent out from any of the schools, but an increase of one over the total graduated last year. The exercises were held in the school assembly hall.

Scholarship medals were awarded to Lulu May Doyle, first prize, and Patrick Henry Matimou, second prize.

Diplomas were given the following:

Annie R. Buchanan,
Nellie B. Flanagan,
Irene M. Lancaster,
John J. O'Connor,
Norma E. Pfeiffer,
Lena M. Reading,
Frances E. Sheehy,
William J. Flaherty,
Helen I. Hogan,
Philip Lewinsky,
William J. Page,
Helen D. Reading,
Kathryn A. Reilly,
Lucie F. Russell.

William McKinley High School.

T. C. MacMillan addressed the fifty-nine students who graduated last night from the William McKinley High school. Exercises were held in the assembly room.

Scholarship medals were awarded to Sarah Jacobsohn and Phil J. Finnegan. Class honors were awarded to Burdella Freeman and Frances Maddock.

The graduates are:

Frank Henry Ahern,
John Luther Baldorf,
Lila Helen Blum,
Jessie June Campbell,
Victor Rollins Clark,
Francis William Decker,
Mabel Ada Drake,
Florence Anders Anders,
Isaac Frank Fremmel,
Hortense Agnes Hannon,
Helen Hughes,
Cecilia Infeld,
Ethel Kellogg,
Alphonsus Vincent King,
Anna Davison Waters,
Ruby Florence Kynder,
William Francis Lee,
Alice Metcalf,
Wm. Patrick McGuire,
Louise Mankeway,
Harriette Irene Baer,
Jeanette K. Benis,
Lloyd Leon Brooks,
Maud Olive Christensen,
Jessie Emma Dean,
Gwendolen Van Dyck Dor,
Mary Beatrice Ennis,
Burdell Alice Freeman,
Abe Lee Fridstein,
Alice Geraldine Hardie,
Ruth Leon Hattner,
Sarah Jacobsohn,
Muriel Kellogg,
Fay Adaline Ware,
Selma Kraus,
Irene Frances Lang,
John Charles Melfogh,
Helen Mahler,
Frances Mary Maddock,
Pedro La Due Pavero,
Elmer Thomas Price,
Helen Morley Root,
Violet Juliet Springer,
Reghe Stern,
Eleanor Jessie Thomson,
Emil's Tuma,
Bessie Tourek,
Goldie Evelyn Zinn,
Edith Mary Marks,
Arthur Raymond Perlow
Lagour,
Anna Ramer,
Louis John Sievers,
James Henry Stafford,
Gertrude May Symonds,
Harriet Alexina Tidd,
Herman Fred Turner,
Frank Hill Weaver.

Hyde Park High School.

The Hyde Park High school graduating class was of 162 members last evening. The commencement exercises were held in Mandel hall. The Rev. Joseph A. Vance spoke. The award of the University of Chicago scholarship for the pupil attaining the highest average in the regular four year course of studies was given to Tracy W. Simpson.

Medals for the best essay on patriotism were awarded to Elsie Weil, first prize, and Sigmund David, second prize. The presentation of diplomas and medals was made by Principal Charles W. French.

Following are the names of the graduates:

Albert Allen,
Alice Lorraine Amey,
Aaron Arkin,
Minnie Lavinia Barnes,
Lillian Bartell Barr,
Lillian Becker,
Roger Irving Bemas,
Louise Pearl Benjamin,
William Alvin Berger,
Josephine L. Bergin,
Sadie Bernstein,
Harry L. Bisbee,
Edward J. Bobby,
Cecilia E. Borg,
Mary Pope Bowen,
Helen Elisabeth Briggs,
Eleanor Uranu Brown,
Geanette A. Brown,
Salda Rae Brunk,
Edna W. Buchanan,
Jacob R. Buchbinder,
Vivian Stewart Burton,
Helen Logan Butler,
Warren J. Cahn,
Charles Alfred Carleton,
Ethel L. Chamberlain,
Minnie Elisabeth Clancy,
Douglas Copland Clark,
Bessie Ferguson Coburn,
Victor R. Cobie,
Joan Compton,
Paul C. Corkell,
Fred Victor Hussey,
Alfred Wm. Dahlstrom,
B. Edwin Hutchinson,
Sadie D. Jarrow,
Lillian S. Jones,
Alice Louise Jordan,
Wm. H. Jordan Jr.,
Ruth W. Kantrowitz,
Frank G. Karg,
Gilbert Edward Keebler,
Mark Louis Kellogg,
Edwin M. Klein,
Adelaide E. Kleminger,
Lewis Thomas Kohlhen,
Orville L. Krusemarck,
Elsie Jenner Lane,
Alfred W. Lauder,
Stella Lewy,
Minnie Ayling Long,
Wilhelmina D. Loscher,
Celene F. Loveland,
Emma G. Low,
Isabel Mary Lynn,
Edward L. McBride,
Grace Page McDevitt,
Minnie Page McDevitt,
John Wilson McNeish,
Frances I. McWhinney,
John H. McWhorter,
Ethel May Maclear,
Melanie Malzen,
Ethel Louise Marryott,
Asher King Mather,
Marietta C. Mathews,
Aimee Florence Mayer,
Edwin Bloch Mayer,
Myrtle Mayo,
Margaret Honor Medsy,
Nancy K. Meek,
Helen Lincoln Mendel,
Emma Rose Miller,
Charles H. Mills,
Oma M. Moody,
Doris Morgan,
Hazel Lucile Morse,
Walter Hiram Morse,
Estelle Murray,
Violet E. Musenden,
Louise Asenath Willy.

Wendell Phillips High School.

Ninety pupils were graduated at the Wendell Phillips High school. The Rev. Johnston Myers addressed the students and Congressman Martin B. Madden presented the Lawson medals to the winners, Claire H. Goldman, first, and Harry Spencer Lord, second. Consul Henri Merou of France gave to the French class a medal from the Alliance Française for the best rendition of a French play. The graduates were:

Albert A. Abelson,
Ethel N. Asp,
Myrle C. Benson-Carlisle,
Helen Frances Berger,
Howard Blackford,
Stella Bonnington,
A. May Callahan,
Ada Theresa Carr,
Emma Chapman,
May S. Cave,
Earl Chamberlin,
Gertrude Clarke,
Catherine B. Cole,
George Cleveland Cory,
Florence Julia Cowan,
Florence Esther Davison,
Manlere Dawson,
Fausoin S. Delaney Jr.,
Valentine J. Denton,
Grace V. Dinsmore,
Fred S. Doran,
Frances C. Durbin,
Irene Lucile Dwyer,
K. Louise Elmers,
Frank H. Dillon,
Sophie H. Ephraim,
Lillian N. Ettenson,
Emma Gerbrick,
Mabel K. Goetzinger,
Edith Anna Gordon,
Lillian Griesheimer,
Jacob Guthrie,
Barney F. Hagenauer,
Aimee Harris,
Louis J. Harris,
Edna Hartung,
Arthur C. Hartung,
Eugene Orchell Hoadley,
Hervey Cory Hume,
Lillian Fanny Hunt,
Blanche R. Jetsinger,
Grace Evelyn Kane,
Adele Kaufmann,
John S. Kief,
C. Mildred Kirk,
Stella E. Klausner,
Clara Lane,
Jane Agnes Lawry,
Stella Lederer,
Haldee P. Lee,
Doris Levitan,
Milton D. Levy,
Harry Spencer Lord,
Ethel R. Lowenthal,
Florence L. Manning,
Ida Martin,
Edith M. Mayer,
Annette E. McDermott,
Eva Edith McDowell,
Edna C. McGrath,
Josephine M. Moench,
Harry E. Moyses,
Margaret V. Mulcahy,
David Naftalin,
Gustavus S. Paine,
Philip J. Peck,
Ida Perlstein,
Myrtle C. Pierson,
Edward S. Pieser,
Edward F. C. Pohlmann,
Ethel Preston,
Victor Ludwig Prins,
Margaret C. Rohling,
Katherine L. Ryan,
May Ryan,
Edwin H. Sauer,
Jacob Schallman,
Rose Josephine Seitz,
Ethel Shipman,
Estelle Simms,
Georgiana C. Simoneau,
Ethel Frances Smith,
Martha C. E. Splering,
Mary Frances Swan,
Ignatius L. Szeszycki,
Alfred Turyln,
Lenora R. Ward,
Edith F. Wheeler,
Seymour Wiebern,
Frederick C. Wollers.

Englewood High School.

Exercises of the Englewood High school were held at the Normal Practice School hall. Ninety graduates received diplomas. Nellie Ormsbee and Harold B. Smith won both the first and second Lawson medals. The graduates are:

Alice M. Austin,
Frank Bennett,
S. Elizabeth Bridge,
Alice Bright,
Elsie Brinkman,
Greta M. Brown,
Ernestine Clark,
Lillian May Clark,
Minnie S. Clark,
Harold C. Dean,
Edward V. Dewalt,
Catherine Dooley,
Alice Dow,
Percival G. Downtown,
Alberta Mae Drake,
Harry Druse,
Evelyn Duffy,
Joseph L. Ehrlbaum,
Eleanor M. C. Ehlers,
George G. Elder,
Sophie Mae Erickson,
Joseph Erickson,
Carl Erickson,
Nellie Faith,
Mary M. A. Finn,
Stella Mildred Freeman,
Minnie C. Genes,
Carrie Louise George,
Alice Greenman,
E. Earle Hamilton,
May Belle Harris,
Henry Hayes,
Ruth Wilson Herrick,
Romaine Hingston,
Meredith Hodson,
Ralph Lee Hubbell,
Florence Marie Hunter,
Lyra Hurlburt,
Vivian Jamison,
Alice M. Johnson,
Ada Kinz,
Nellie May Keller,
Catherine Koh,
Mary Lois King,
Lucy Lindman,
Jeanne N. Lee,
Carrie Macdonald,
Joseph Levinson,
Roy Madigan,
Melville MacElgowney,
Florence Iliff Marquis,
Inez Madison,
Ruth B. Miller,
Elsie Michaels,
Irene E. Myers,
Florence M. Mueller,
Frank O'Brien,
Ida May Nicely,
Mabel A. Olsen,
Bessie O'Brien,
Audrie Palmer,
Loretta O'Rourke,
Ina L. Rabb,
Catherine R. Plants,
William G. Ringer,
Edith M. Richardson,
Hortense Robinson,
Herbert Rose,
Louis Rosenwein,
Jessie Lenore Sargent,
Alice Sawtelle,
Gabrielle Schreitt,
Robert P. Schwarz,
Irene B. Seerdahl,
Harry Simons,
Bessie Smalley,
Lucia May Smith,
Elizabeth D. G. Stenhouse,
Edgar Stewart,
Myron Stewart,
Edith Mae Stryker,
Gladys Thompson,
Mary Durry Tucker,
Margaret Tuthill,
E. Rose Vanderpoel,
Evelyn Watson,
Charles S. Wayman,
Percy Wilson,
Esther Wisten.

South Chicago High School.

The exercises of the South Chicago High school were held in Beck's hall. There were forty-three graduates:

Ethel F. Ball,
Mabel I. Brunt,
A. Fred Extrom,
Louise Grantham,
Lillian C. McGuire,
Mae A. Natanson,
Elfreda Peterson,
William A. Rowan.

Lily Jones,
Blanche Kieckhoefer,
Margaret M. Lumley,
Francis P. Melanipby,
Anna S. Nielsen,
Joseph Petermann,
Georgina Rackstraw,
Herman Schulte,
Vivian M. Swope,
Winifred Tickner,
Ella M. Zacker,
Ethel M. Brook,
George R. Dolby,
Clara F. Everett,
Sigurd E. Hammer,
Minnie E. Jones,
Nora L. Kieckhoefer,
Mary E. McClatchey,
Lila Snyder,
Kathleen Tickner,
Edward F. Wolff,
Anna P. Bruder,
Magdalen M. Dorrana,
Bessie E. Fowler,
Anna Hook,
Heinz C. Kendall,
Emma B. Krueger,
Marguerite McCullough,
Grace M. McNamee,
Ruth Olson,
Florence G. Peterson,
Mary A. Sack,
Kathleen Stanton,
Joseph A. Stefanski,
Anthony E. Walkowiak.

Lawson medals were won by Helen Adela Kendall and Louis Charles Stephens and the University of Chicago scholarship by Eliza Wilkinson, 9041 Avenue H. The Tulane university scholarship was won by Marguerite McCullough, 232 Seventy-fourth street.

Jefferson High School.

A class of thirty-two members was graduated by the Jefferson High school. The exercises were held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in La Salle street. Josephine Louise Winchell was announced as the winner of the first Lawson prize and Anna T. S. Martin of the second. Those who received diplomas were:

Anna Ellen Asp,
Winfield E. Baird,
Winfield A. Beaver,
Frances E. Blair,
Florence M. Bixel,
Ethel Mamie Boxell,
Alma C. Carlander,
Geneva Gay Cleveland,
Walter Herman Elich,
Mark Fuhr,
Rose Ellen Gerber,
Ralph Milton Hansen,
Verabel Kate Harwood,
Janet Ray Hibbard,
Rose Marian Hogarth,
J. Vernon Hampton,
Nellie Violet Haynie,
Nettie Jacobs,
Laura Gertrude Lee,
Anna S. Martin,
Nellie McEnroe,
Mary E. McLeod,
Vivian G. Naiden,
Caroline Helen Rugen,
Rozie May Sanders,
Harry Simon,
Ralph Edward Sethness,
John F. Stephens,
Helen A. Stevens,
Helen M. Stewart,
Nellie Vesta Strout,
Josephine L. Winchell.

Calumet High School.

The commencement exercises of the Calumet High school were held in the high school assembly hall. The Lawson medals were awarded to Robert W. Dorn, first, and Luther Vialt, second. Following the exercises the annual meeting of the alumni was held. Those awarded diplomas are:

Walter F. Bauer,
Gunnard W. Blomberg,
Arthur V. Brown,
Charles L. Carpenter,
Lucile A. Cox,
Abram Dekker,
Harry G. Dekker,
Ray D. Delbeer,
Alice Louise Folger,
Frank R. Fretz Jr.,
Timothy Gorman,
Edna M. Gregory,
Arthur G. Hall,
Charlie H. Hall,
Jules C. Hattrich,
Benton M. Hopkins,
Roy B. Howard,
Llewellyn C. Jones,
Daniel F. Kay Jr.,
Walter E. Kistner,
Hilda Millicent Kyle,
Frank Victor Lindblad,
Orris L. Lobrop,
Matthew McBeath,
Katie Loo Mayes,
Harry Mayes,
Esther Newbury,
Ralph Edwin Noyes,
Henry E. Pierce,
Eleanor Pickering,
Ethel J. Prince,
Oswald C. Quintero,
Olin Lewis Richards,
Marietta Schick,
Howard J. Sharp,
Albert R. Thomason,
Fred Wadley.

Judge Orrin N. Carter made the address to the graduating class of the Medill High school in the assembly hall. Class honors were won by Charles Levitson and Charles Sima. Lawson medals were awarded to May E. Morgan and Dorothy H. Silverman. There were fifty-five in the graduating class. They are:

William Behrendt,
Isadore Blabkow,
Jeanette L. Brown,
Phil Brawd,
Rosanna A. Clarke,
Kathryne V. Connell,
Harold Dennis,
Emanuel Falner,
Bertha Friend,
Vera G. Gasner,
Henry Gurevitz,
Florence Hershfinkel,
Bessie Horwich,
Harry Isacowitz,
Frank F. Jindra,
Albert B. Jornstein,
Theresa R. Bloch,
Hyman C. Brady,
Meyer Chasky,
Joseph Colin,
Bernice H. E. Cota,
Benjamine Epstein,
Ida S. Fink,
Laura G. Fuller,
Isaac L. Greenberg,
Harry Harris,
William B. Hark,
Isabel E. Houdek,
Harris Jacobson,
Esther C. Johnson,
Libbie F. Kastner,
Louis Lakow,
Charles Leviton [val.],
Lillian M. Lynch,
Mary E. Morrison,
Annie Margaret Olsen,
Jeanette Rattner,
Alma M. Ravuillah,
Gertrude Schiff,
Rae Shane,
Charles Sima,
Oscar D. Stern,
Hugo Kuehn,
Samuel Levinson,
Samuel H. Lighter,
Harry O. May,
Arthur Ochs,
Rose Preiss,
August Randhausen,
Helen B. Rosenthal,
Mary Schorr,
Dorothy H. Silverman,
Samuel Spitzer,
Edward Zahrobsky,
Mitchell A. Zelensky.

Awards at the Curtis High.

No class was graduated from the George William Curtis High school. The Alexander McLaughlin gold medal for scholarship was awarded to Louise Fatherson. The Lawson medals were given to Myrtle W. Clayton and Mollie Brown.

BLOW TO OIL INDEPENDENTS.

Operators Claim Court Ruling Will Block Leases in Indian Territory.

Nowata, I. T., June 22.—[Special.] Independent oil operators received a heavy blow at the hands of Judges Lawrence and Gill of the federal court, who ruled today that guardians of minors in Indian Territory must advertise for bids for oil leases and that persons desiring to buy leases must hand in sealed bids.

The order, it is said, will block the leasing of 50,000 acres of land and make void seventy-five leases covering 7,000 acres. Under the provisions of the decision today such time will be consumed in procuring the lease that only persons of large means can compete.

Independent producers say the order will operate in favor of the Standard Oil company, which has scarcely entered the field. The time required in prospecting and securing a lease on good oil or gas land, they say, will not justify the risk.

CLINGS TO CREED: OUT $30,000.

Iowa Woman Refuses the Bequest of Wealthy Friend on Condition She Becomes Roman Catholic.

Davenport, Ia., June 22.—Refusing $30,000 rather than change her religion by becoming a Roman Catholic is the act by which Mrs. Lucinda Ganson of this city has astonished her friends. Charles Simpson, a wealthy friend of the Ganson family, recently died in Sacramento, Cal., leaving Mrs. Ganson $30,000 in his will on condition that she espouse the Roman Catholic faith. In the event of her refusal of the money on this condition it was to go to a Roman Catholic orphanage in Sacramento. Mrs. Ganson says the orphanage will get the money.

DENEEN FAVORS PRISON GOODS.

Instructs Heads of State Charitable Institutions to Buy Convict Made Supplies Whenever They Can.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—The state board of prison industries and superintendents of state charitable institutions held a conference with Gov. Deneen today relative to carrying out the provisions of the prison labor act. The governor informed the superintendents that he desired them to purchase all the supplies they could at prisons. What goods could be made at prisons and sold at a profit was the subject of a long discussion.

ALL GRADUATES GIVEN POSITIONS.

Head of De La Salle Institute Finds Employment for Entire Class.

SIXTY-TWO GET DIPLOMAS

Principal of Institution Has Organized System for Placing Men at Work.

The sixty-two graduates of the De La Salle Institute who will receive their diplomas at Orchestra hall tonight will go out into the world tomorrow installed in permanent positions with many of Chicago's leading business firms. Every member of the graduating class has been offered a position, ranging from a clerkship to a bookkeeper, and, in a few cases, to manager of a department in various enterprises.

Applications have been piling in for six months upon Brother Baldwin, head of the institute, from leading merchants and business men of the city, asking for the graduates of the school. Many of the firms have filed standing applications and are willing to accept as many of the boys as graduate. So large was the list of positions offered this year that the majority of the graduates have had a choice of more than one position.

Builds Employment System.

Brother Baldwin, in the last few years, has built up a regular system of securing employment for the graduates of the school and he plans that every boy receiving a diploma from the school in the future will be offered a good position. Business men have found the graduates of the school so reliable and have been so well pleased with their work, according to Brother Baldwin, that they now are eager to take into their employ the pick of the graduating class each year.

In the system formulated by the head of the school for landing positions the alumni of the school play an important part. The name, address, and the position in which each alumnus is employed is kept in a register, and each year, a month before the commencement exercises, the alumni are requested to ascertain if their employers can use any of the graduates of the school and to report to the head of the school also where positions might be secured.

Alumni Aid in Work.

The alumni are strongly organized and keep in close touch with the faculty of the school, and are considered to be one of the best sources of landing places for the graduates. Many of the alumni are now situated in such a way that they themselves employ graduates of the institution.

The majority of applicants for the boys were from dry goods companies. A number were from insurance companies, a few from railroad companies and steamship lines, while a few were wanted as apprentices by various manufacturers.

Following is a list of the graduates:

Anthony J. Azzman,
Bartholomew J. Burns,
Frederick A. Bryar,
William J. Carpenter,
Harold L. Coyle,
Frederick J. Cummings,
Frank J. Cuny,
William W. Curran,
Thomas B. Crowe,
William R. Crowley,
Augustin G. Dolan,
Ralph F. Doyle,
Leroy A. Dubach,
John Dwyer,
Edward B. Elward,
James A. Flynn,
Edwin J. Gallagher,
George A. Griffin,
Charles B. Hawker,
Harry W. Helbing,
John S. Hickey,
Walter W. Immerfall,
Martin F. Kain,
George W. Kanary,
Walter L. Keefer,
Carl F. Kempf,
Martin H. Kennelly,
James J. Kelly,
Royal G. Koch,
Anthony Kuhaby,
William T. Leyden,
Harry J. Lusson,
Daniel A. McCarthy,
John M. McDonough,
John J. McDowell,
John Jos. McGervey,
James J. McGuire,
John R. McGuire,
Francis J. McHugh,
Raymond S. McKeough,
Joseph F. McManus,
Orin R. Olden,
John F. Pinger,
John D. Quinn,
Anthony P. Retinger,
Thomas F. Reynolds,
Thomas L. Riordan,
John F. Rockelmann,
James J. Rooney,
George A. Schaefer,
Nicholas P. Stellen,
Thomas J. Stenson,
James A. Stenson,
John H. Stewart,
Francis S. Stimson,
John P. Walsh,
William E. Walsh,
John J. Welker,
James M. White,
Edgar R. Wolfe,
Anthony J. Wright,
William H. Wall.

The graduating class this year is, the largest in the history of the institution.

MAY EXTEND TUBE SERVICE.

Members of Pneumatic Commission Visit Chicago Postal Stations with Postmaster Coyne.

Members of the pneumatic tube commission, as the guests of Postmaster Coyne, visited a large number of outlying postal stations, as well as those in the downtown district, yesterday, gathering facts and figures from Postmaster Coyne showing the value of an extended system of tubes.

The commission is composed of J. M. Masten, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service; J. H. Crew of the second assistant postmaster general's office; Capt. E. L. West, superintendent of the railway mail service for Chicago; and Supt. Vaile of the same service in Washington.

An extensive investigation was made, and it is thought, in view of the practical completion of the new postoffice building as a central station, the work of extending the service will be pushed rapidly forward.

BREWERS SEEK PUBLIC'S FAVOR

Convention Resolves to Start Campaign to Legitimatise Business and Make It Respectable.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Representatives of the beer and ale brewing plants of the United States, who adjourned their annual session in Atlantic City and Washington, have adopted resolutions to raise the industry in the good opinion of the public. The preamble complains that brewers are placed before the country by prohibition orators and publications in the light of encouraging the maintenance of saloons. The resolutions declare the brewers will wage a campaign to cause the country to look upon their business as legitimate and respectable and "disabuse the public mind of the idea that beer promotes intemperance."

Marshall Field & Co.

Men's Fine Clothing

AT 20% OFF REGULAR PRICES.

Pre-inventory sale in progress. Reductions include all Fancy Mixed Suits, all Light-weight Overcoats, all Cravenette Rain Coats, all Fancy Mixed Trousers—the staple blue, black and Outing Suits excepted.

The sale also includes all lines of Coachmen's Clothing at 20% less than regular prices.

Broken lines of Men's Vests of fancy and wash materials have been reduced to $2.50.

New Styles in Summer Sticks.

In announcing the completion of our summer displays we direct attention to a number of the smartest new ideas just received from the leading makers of Men's Sticks. A selection is assured to suit almost every individual fancy—Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and upwards. First Floor North Room.

Straw Hats—Sennits, Panamas

Coolness and comfort are attained in our Straw Hats by selecting from our extensive varieties the style best adapted to every face and shaping it to conform to the shape of the head. There is also an individuality to the style that is noticeable at a glance.

Fine Split and Sennit Braids, $2.00 to $3.50.

Hats with soft rolling brims, $2.00 to $5.00.

Genuine South American Panamas, $5.00 to $12.00.

DENEEN HEADS BUILDING BODY.

Commission to Erect Temple of Justice Names Chairman and Will Secure Site at Once.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Gov. Deneen was elected chairman of the commission to have charge of the construction of the Temple of Justice at the initial meeting of the commission today. Secretary of State James A. Rose was elected secretary. The temple will cost $350,000. The commission decided to secure the site immediately and push the construction. It was decided also to use brick made at the Chester penitentiary.

ELECTION LAW HELD INVALID.

Nebraska Supreme Court Declares Biennial Act to Abolish Off Year Voting Unconstitutional.

Lincoln, Neb., June 22.—The biennial election law, passed by the last Nebraska legislature and designed to do away with "off year" elections, today was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme court. All elections will be held this fall as heretofore.

Half the fun of living is in an attractive home; try

SCHOLLE'S GOOD FURNITURE

222 WABASH AV. Between Adams and Jackson Sts.

MOSSLER CLOTHES at 50 Jackson

WE are the real competitors of the high-class merchant tailor, only we have the "sure thing" end. You cannot compare MOSSLER clothes with ready-made clothing. The ready-to-use MOSSLER clothes save you time and money, and money will not buy better wearing apparel. We suggest a visit to our new home at the above address. Just now

Plain Grays and Cambridge Grays

Long Modish Coats—genteel, elegantly lined and appointed—$18, $20, $22, $25, $30 and $35.

We have one lot of Blue Serge Coats and Trousers of the "Mossler Standard" at $15.

MOSSLER CO., 50 JACKSON

AMUSEMENTS.

$1 ROUND TRIP EXCURSION

Get off the Loop at Lake and Wabash for

Docks—Rush Street Bridge

BIG WHITE FLYERS TO BEAUTIFUL SOUTH HAVEN

Daily 9:30 a. m., 3 p. m., 12 midnight. Special; Sat. 2:30 p. m. Sun. 10 a. m.

DUNKLEY-WILLIAMS CO.

City Ticket Office, 218 Clark-st.

EXCURSIONS:

MICHIGAN AND SUPERIOR

Large Steel Side Wheel Steamer, 4,000 capacity. CITY OF BENTON HARBOR. St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. Paw Paw Lake, St. Joseph River Resorts; connecting with P. M. M. C. and Big Four Railroads. At 9:30 every morning. ONLY 50c EACH WAY on day boats returning about 9 p. m. Only line furnishing music where you can dance. $1.50 ROUND TRIP 11:30 every night.

GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND and SAUGATUCK every night at 6 o'clock.

Fast Steamers ST. JOSEPH AND HOLLAND. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO LAKE SUPERIOR. Every Saturday 11 a. m., July: Two sailings each week, Tues. and Sat. 11 a. m. Ask for rates.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE

Dock foot of Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

COLISEUM GARDEN,

POPULAR CONCERTS

Nightly and Sunday Afternoons.

WEBER AND HIS "PRIZE BAND"

BLANCHE B. MEHAFFEY, Soloist.

TONIGHT, ELKS' BENEFIT

Special Ladies' Mat. Saturday Afternoon, June 24.

Catering by Edelweiss Garden Management.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE

CROWDED TO THE DOORS AGAIN LAST NIGHT. THAT'S THE VERDICT.

LAND OF NOD

A Great Standard Show at Temptation Prices.

25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

GREAT NORTHERN EVERY NIGHT 25c 50c 75c MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.

THE BEST OF ALL CARTOON COMEDIES

MASTER GABRIEL in BUSTER BROWN

CASINO GARDEN,

Wabash-av. and Peck-court.

"RAG" CONCERTS TUES. AND THURS. "Ladies' KLATSCH Concert" Fri. Aft.

BROOKE AND HIS GREAT BAND

JUSTICE HENRY V. FREEMAN

OF THE APPELLATE COURT

Will speak today at the Young Men's Christian Association, 153 La Salle-st., at 12:15, on

"HUNGERING AND THIRSTING AFTER RIGHTEOUSNESS."

MEN INVITED.

THE JAPANESE GARDEN.

Evanston's only amusement enterprise. Charmingly decorated; cool and delightful; excellent restaurant service day and evening; special attention to telephone orders from automobilists. Telephone Evanston 722. Music every evening by Schildkret's famous Hungarian Orchestra. Admission during concerts, 25 cents. THE W. P. MUSSEY CO., 616 Davis-st., Evanston.

COLUMBUS Bargain Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat. "MONTE CRISTO." Next—"WHEN HEARTS WERE TRUE."

AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS TONIGHT. Best Matinee Saturday. Bargain Matinees Every Tuesday.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

LADIES ATTEND THE 50TH PERFORMANCE If You Want the Prettiest and Most Useful Souvenir Ever Presented in Chicago

NEXT MONDAY, JUNE 26.

GEORGE M. COHAN AND HIS FAMOUS 100 LITTLE JOHNNY JONES...

Frenzied Seat-Selling

The foyer of the Grand Opera-House these evenings reminds one of the wheat pit on a busy day. Everybody is buying seats for the great fun, beauty and singing show.

"IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND" LEW FIELDS GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Matinee Tomorrow. "Music Matinee" next Wednesday—"A Knot of Blue" Souvenirs. 50th time July 3, with souvenir steins.

GARRICK COOLEST House in Town

THE HIT OF HITS

THE WOGGLE-BUG OR, THE MARVELOUS LAND OF OZ

MATINEE TOMORROW

AMUSEMENTS.

White City

63d STREET AND SOUTH PARK A.

Wagner Program T

SCHOOLS WINNING FIFTY YEAR RACE.

Struggle to Overtake Growth of Population Is About to Succeed.

SEATS FOR ALL PUPILS.

When Pending Building Projects Are Complete There Will Be Room Enough.

After a fifty years' race against the rapid growth of Chicago's school population the board of education is about to come out even. For a half century the school board has been unable to build schools fast enough to accommodate the ever increasing school population. As rapidly as new schools have been built more children, outnumbering the new seats provided, have attained school age and clamored for admission. Thousands of these children have been taught the renting of temporary quarters and the holding of half day sessions. Now the school board has nearly caught up with the growth of population and has anticipated it.

A report submitted to the school board by Supt. Cooley last night shows that at the present time the total number of pupils in the public schools is 11,227, that the total number housed in rented rooms is 5,686, and that the total number of seats needed to accommodate every pupil in Chicago in whole or in part is 11,428.

The report further shows that the school population at the close of May was 217,657, and that the total number of seats at the close of that period was 235,515. Supt. Cooley also reports that the total number of additional school buildings ordered by the board and provided in by the city council is 17,503, and that the total number of additional school buildings recommended by the committee on buildings and grounds, but not ordered by the board, is 6,878.

During the last ten years the number of elementary pupils in rented rooms has grown steadily less, the last five years showing a constant reduction. In the year 1899-1900 there were 13,667 pupils in rented rooms; now there are 5,686.

Portable Schools Ordered.

To relieve the overcrowded schools—the Kinsley, Libby, Lloyd, Montefiore, Rogers, Scott, Talcott, Washington, Bismarck, Brown, Bryant, Farragut, Froebel, Fuller, Garfield, Hammond, Hawthorne, Jefferson, Junior—during the period occupied by the erection of additions or new schools, portable schools have been ordered, which will be placed on sites adjoining the main buildings next fall.

The following is a complete list of the schools, together with the number of seats contained in each, the total membership at the close of May, the total number of pupils in rented rooms, the total in half day sessions. In the case of every school in the list, except those for which relief has been arranged for by the erection of new buildings or additions, the thirteen schools cannot be relieved at the present time owing to difficulties. In several cases the branch is to be removed from the main school as soon as possible after the erection of an addition, and in other cases the building of track elevations will give immediate relief.

List of the Schools.

The complete list follows:

	Total No. seats.	Membership.	No. in rented rooms.	No. in half day sessions.	No. of additional seats needed.
McAllister	920	923	0	0	0
McClellan	1,102	1,021	0	0	0
**McDill	1,168	1,227	0	0	0
McKinley	1,063	1,063	0	0	0
Medill	1,063	1,063	0	0	0
Mitchell	1,512	1,482	0	201	101
Monroe	240	242	0	94	47
**Montefiore	1,760	1,170	610	0	610
Nixon	1,760	1,076	0	228	164
Morris	1,128	1,063	0	0	0
Morse	1,128	1,063	0	0	0
Moseley	1,063	1,063	0	0	0
Mulligan	1,063	1,063	0	0	0
*Mulligan	1,232	1,041	0	107	54
Nash	1,242	1,167	0	0	0
Nettelhorst	1,232	1,071	0	64	43
Newberry	1,760	1,232	0	0	0
†Nixon	960	961	167	53	54
Normal Practice	1,063	963	0	0	0
Norwood Park	1,174	1,063	0	0	0
Oakland	890	923	0	0	0
Ogden	890	923	0	0	0
†Otisville	320	272	0	0	0
†Otis	1,000	900	79	12	115
Overman	1,110	1,063	0	91	45
Park Manor	960	1,000	0	0	0
Parkside	916	923	0	0	0
Peabody	877	923	0	0	0
Pickard	1,760	1,784	0	0	0
Plamondon	698	532	0	0	0
Prescott	1,174	1,063	0	0	0
Pulaski	890	923	0	0	0
†Pullman	843	1,160	997	0	997
†Raster	350	275	156	0	156
Ravenswood	1,063	963	0	0	0
Ray	1,023	963	0	0	0
Raymond	1,071	962	0	0	0
Revere	963	900	0	0	0
**Rogers	951	736	0	225	115
†Rosehill	259	427	162	0	162
†Ryerson	864	826	92	0	92
†Scammon	848	777	0	90	45
Scanlan	960	758	0	0	0
Schiller	1,134	939	0	0	0
Schley	1,176	1,018	0	0	0
**Schneider	1,254	1,230	0	183	92
Scott	899	744	0	0	0
Seward	1,438	1,191	0	0	0
Sexton	840	758	0	0	0
Shakespeare	1,063	963	0	0	0
Sheldon	896	448	0	0	0
Sheridan, M.	1,098	902	0	0	0
Sheridan, P.	1,200	902	0	0	0
Sherman	1,018	840	0	0	0
Sherwood	1,272	1,060	0	0	0
†Shields	968	918	64	0	64
Skinner	1,178	1,000	0	0	0
**Smyth	1,206	1,425	0	493	218
Spencer	632	572	0	0	0
†Spry	1,427	1,251	0	341	171
Stanley	476	373	0	0	0
†Stone	1,024	1,089	0	160	80
Sullivan	852	852	0	0	0
†Sumner	1,312	1,279	89	176	177
Swing	968	803	0	0	0
**Talcott	1,442	1,447	0	209	104
Taylor	631	583	0	0	0
Tennyson	948	868	0	0	0
Thomas	616	513	0	0	0
Thorp	918	826	0	0	0
Throop	836	758	0	0	0
Tilden	936	758	0	92	46
†Tilton	606	623	0	95	48
†Van Vlissingen	1,256	1,212	48	107	102
Von Humboldt	1,522	1,712	0	0	0
Wadsworth	1,063	827	0	0	0
†Walsh	1,458	1,292	0	191	96
Ward	1,012	902	0	0	0
†Warren	956	900	140	0	140
†Washburne	1,382	1,428	0	288	144
**Washington	1,052	926	0	106	53
Webster	810	746	0	0	0
Wells	1,613	1,409	0	0	0
†Wentworth	1,416	1,479	170	112	283
West Pullman	970	864	0	0	0
Whittier	1,004	976	0	0	0
Wicker Park	1,232	1,146	0	0	0
Willard	1,114	1,063	0	0	0
Yale Practice	946	767	0	0	0
Yates	1,170	1,064	0	0	0
Totals	235,515	217,657	5,814	11,227	11,428

*Impossible to relieve at present.
**Portable schools ordered.
†Additions or new schools ordered.
††Overcrowding only temporary.

FLOATING POOLROOM MAKES A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.

Wireless Messages Transmitted To and From City of Traverse—Race-track Betting to Be Only Gambling.

The City of Traverse, Bud White's floating poolroom, made its trial trip on the lake yesterday afternoon. The American de Forest wireless telegraph apparatus, with which the steamship is equipped, worked to perfection, and racing results and other messages were transmitted between the boat and the station in the Railway Exchange building in Michigan avenue. There was no betting.

William H. Ocker, Chicago manager of the American de Forest Wireless Telegraph company, said that his company had equipped the boat with its apparatus.

"We, as a common carrier, have made a contract with the owners of the vessel," said he, "whereby they have guaranteed us a certain amount of business. The nature of this business we know nothing of. The wireless communication between this ship and our station will be in working order some day this week or next."

Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler laughed when asked concerning the venture.

"I guess I'll have to get a submarine boat and go after them," he said. "Seriously, though, it will be up to us to catch them if they are gambling in Chicago."

The assistant chief shook his head thoughtfully and continued: "Well, in my opinion, any man that's fool enough to go aboard that boat ought to be allowed to go. He knows where he is going and what he is going for, he even pays his money to be allowed to pass the gang plank, and it looks to me as if it was his own funeral. But they haven't done any betting yet."

It is the intention of the management of the floating poolroom to get into a certain spot in the lake where the boundary lines are likely to be disputed. No messages will be sent or any bets laid until the boat reaches this particular spot. Marine surveyors then may have to solve the problem. Race-track betting will be the only kind of gambling allowed, it is said.

SHOOTS HUSBAND; DEFIES ALL.

Woman Who Fatally Wounded Spouse Sends Word to Neighbors and Patrols House with Gun.

Richmond, Ind., June 22.—The sheriff today arrested Mrs. George Keever at her residence near East Germantown on the charge of shooting her husband. She was armed and walking in front of her house when he arrived.

After much persuasion the sheriff induced her to give up her gun. At midnight she had notified neighbors of the shooting, and then with a gun stood before her door defying arrest. It is said that her mind has been affected. Mr. Keever cannot live.

Fires on Carrier; Barricades Self.

Wichita, Kas., June 22.—Mrs. E. Roseberry, an elderly woman, who barricaded herself in her room at Barrynesville, near here, after firing upon a rural mail carrier, surrendered to a posse late today, was arrested on a federal warrant, and placed in jail at Wichita. The woman objected to the carrier using the roadway in front of her house in covering his route.

ST. IGNATIUS CLASS GRADUATES

Is Largest in History of Institution—Exercises Held in Orchestra Hall.

The largest class in the history of St. Ignatius' college participated in the commencement exercises which were given at Orchestra hall last evening. Twenty-three pupils received degrees.

The friendly rivalry among the members of the class for the class medals resulted in the presentation of the first prize, a gold medal, to John M. Ford. Hector D. Brosseau and Louis C. Brosseau, who are in no way related, by the continuation of a peculiar coincidence that has been noted in their school work, tied for the second prize, and two prizes were awarded.

The valedictory oration was delivered by Justin McCarthy and the program included addresses by Louis Brosseau, James F. Rice, and Joseph A. Braber. The music was furnished by the class glee club.

GRIEF DRIVES TO SUICIDE.

Pittsburg Man Ends Life at Side of Body of Aged Mother, Whose Loss Saddened Him.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—At the side of his mother's body John Antilio, a musician, killed himself with carbolic acid here today. His mother had died last night and the son had been deeply affected by the loss. When he fell it was believed he had fainted and it was not until his death that odor of the acid indicated his manner of dying.

Niles, Mich., Councilman a Suicide.

Niles, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Edwin L. Gillette, a business man and a member of the city council, shot himself to death as the result of despondency, caused by ill health.

Forestry Expert to Meet Australian.

Richmond, Ind., June 22.—John P. Brown, Indiana forestry expert and editor of Arboriculture, will go to Chicago to meet an official of the Australian government who has been sent out to consult with noted foresters and obtain information that will be of benefit in Australia.

NEED NEW TRUST LAW: ROOSEVELT.

President Says Nation Must Be Given Executive Control of Big Combines.

PLEADS FOR LARGE NAVY.

Williams College Makes Chief Executive L. H. D.—Returns to Washington.

Williamstown, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Williams college today conferred the honorary degree of L. H. D. on President Roosevelt, who was the guest of honor at the annual commencement exercises. The president spoke briefly to the graduates, devoting the greater portion of his time to a discussion of the need for a closer supervision of great industrial combines.

He declared it impossible to check the modern tendency toward monopolization but that the government should regulate the corporations whose enterprises affect interstate commerce. He advised legislation making this supervision an executive rather than a judicial function. In this connection he declared that the government should fix freight rates on railroads. He used the pending investigations of the Standard Oil company and beef trust as illustrations of the need of the new laws.

Government Must Control Trusts.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"A question of which I wish to speak is that of a closer supervision by the government of great industrial combinations, for of course wealth at present finds its expression through these great industrial combinations. I think that it has been a great mistake to act on the theory which has shaped most of our legislation, national and state, for the last thirty years, that it is possible to turn back the hands of the clock, to forbid combinations, and to restore business according to and under conditions which have absolutely passed away. That cannot be done.

"What we can have done is to put efficient supervision over the owner of the combination, so as to see as far as possible that they are employed in the interest of and not against the interest of the general public. I do not believe that such supervision can come effectively through the state, nor that it can effectively come through the municipality, but ultimately in the great majority of cases to be effective it must be exercised by the national government. I trust that in the end means will be found by which the exercise of such control over all the great industrial corporations which are really engaged in and doing an interstate business will be lodged in the hands of the national government.

Should Be Executive Function.

"As the first step to that I hope to see the passage of legislation which will give, as an executive function and not a judicial function to the national government, the supervision of the railways of the United States, which are engaged in interstate commerce, with the power, when a rate is complained of as improper and unjust, to examine that rate and if they think the rate should be changed to change it to a given rate, and to have that given rate take practically immediate effect.

"Now, I am perfectly well aware that there are objections to the proposed change. In my judgment they are infinitely outweighed by the objections attendant upon not making the change. I expect that the commission will be able to pass upon a given rate brought before it, just as the Supreme court passes upon a given question of law brought before it, and one will prove to be as feasible as the other has proved feasible. That system should be, and in my judgment will be, introduced. I believe it will work a measurable betterment for the public.

"It can only come if the officers intrusted with the administration of the law remember that it is exactly as much their duty to protect the railroad from the public as to protect the public from the railroad; to remember that when we say we want justice from the railroad we must, if we are honest, add also a pledge to do justice to the railroad.

Garfield's Work an Illustration.

"I am going to illustrate what I mean by some work now being done in the department of justice and in the bureau of corporations, at the head of which stands your fellow alumnus, James Garfield. Resolutions have been passed by important bodies demanding the investigation of what is called the beef trust and of the Standard Oil company.

"The beef trust had to be investigated partly by the department of justice acting through the district attorney of Chicago. The commissioner of corporations was to report upon the fact of the case and the district attorney was to act on the legal evidence he could obtain. If the district attorney can collect legal evidence which will show that there had been willful and intentional violation of the law by any man, no matter how high he stands socially and financially, he will be indicted and if possible convicted.

"If he does not secure such legal evidence no amount of popular feeling is to be allowed to be substituted for the legal evidence. The same spirit must be shown in applying the laws dealing with all corporations if, as I hope, we get the scope of those laws sufficiently lodged."

San Domingo Aid Necessary.

The president referred to the Santo Domingo crisis, saying:

"I have done everything that in me lay to prevent that crisis coming. All I asked on behalf of the people of the United States of Santo Domingo was that it should be good and happy. Without entering into the ethical question I shall merely say that it was not happy. Finally affairs grew into such shape down there that it was evident that the bonds of society were on the point of dissolution, and the government of Santo Domingo made an earnest appeal to the government of the United States and asked that this nation, out of the abundance of its strength, should strive to help a weaker brother.

"In the interest of the peace of the world, and in the interest of justice we yielded to Santo Domingo's request and have started to try to help her so to carry on her finances that she may be able to pay all that she can of what she justly owes, individual or national, without impliedly formulating a responsibility and obligation to go with that right.

Monroe Doctrine Retroactive.

"We say that, in our own interest and in the interests of the people of the western hemisphere, we adhere to the Monroe doctrine. We cannot say that other peoples shall not do what ought to be done unless we do it ourselves. People answer that trouble and bother will come if we do it.

"Of course, if this nation does not do its duty because it thinks duty will necessitate encountering some trouble, some bother, then let this nation cease to claim to be great. I demand that the nation do its duty, accept the responsibility that must go with greatness. I ask that the nation dare to be great, and that in daring to be great it shows that it knows how to do justice to the weak no less than to exact justice from the strong.

"Therefore, gentlemen, see to it that the navy is built up and kept built up to the highest point of efficiency. I ask that not in the interest of war, but as a guarantee of peace. I believe in the Monroe doctrine; I believe in the building and maintaining as an open highway for the nations of mankind the Panama canal.

Honorary degrees also were conferred upon former Secretary Root and former Ambassador Choate.

Mr. Roosevelt left on his return trip to Washington at 2 o'clock, where he will arrive tomorrow morning. His train made stops at North Adams, Adams, and Pittsfield, where the citizens joined in demonstrations and were addressed briefly.

FOUL BALL BOUNDS BACK.

PRESIDENT HART OF NATIONAL LEAGUE DODGES WARRANT.

Samuel Scott, Arrested for Alleged Theft of Sphere, Is Discharged for Want of Prosecution, and Then Retaliates with Accusations, but the Head of the Organization Leaves City Before Constable Finds Him—New Version of Park Difficulty.

An unexpected "business trip" to Cincinnati yesterday was all that saved President Hart of the National Baseball league from arrest on the charge of assault and battery.

The warrant was sworn out before Justice Prindiville in the morning by Samuel Scott, who was arrested at the ball grounds Wednesday afternoon, accused of attempting to steal a baseball which had been batted into the box where he was sitting. The case was called before Justice Eberhard. After an hour's waiting Mr. Hart did not appear, and the charge was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Scott told a story which differed in many ways from that of the baseball magnate. He declared that when the foul ball flew into the box a friend, August Schultz, who was sitting with him, put up his hand to prevent its hitting him. It rolled part way into the next box, and when the usher came to look for it he made no reply to his questions. Afterward the ball was picked up and placed on a vacant chair.

Ordered Off the Grounds.

When the usher returned, accompanied by the league president, Scott said he showed them the ball, but Hart ordered him off the grounds. Under protest he walked away, and had reached the curb, according to his story, when four employes of the park ran out to him and demanded that he go back, as Mr. Hart intended to have him arrested. He refused, he said, and the four men carried him by force back to the gate, where he was turned over to Detective Rohan.

His grounds for the charge of assault and battery, he declared, are based on what ensued. He saw a friend passing and asked permission to speak to him about signing his bonds. Hart objected, and, it is alleged, seized him by the throat and threw him against the wall.

Hart Fails to Visit Office.

Mr. Hart could not be seen. The clerk in his office explained that she did not know why he had not come down during the morning, as he had left no word that he intended to leave the city. At the ball park employes and friends refused to state why Hart had not attended the game as in his custom. But at his residence, 3287 Beacon street, first it was stated that he had been out of the city since Tuesday, and then, after several queries, that he left for Cincinnati Wednesday evening.

Thus it happened that Constable J. F. Ives, who was given the warrant to serve, was unable to find him.

Scott is a member of the firm of Scott & Monahan, 259 La Salle street, and for several years has been a member of the board of trade. He declares that he will have Hart arrested for assault, and also will enter the charge of false arrest, and that he may start a damage suit.

TEACHERS REFUSE TO TELL AGE.

Massachusetts Pedagogues Balk at Inquiry—City Government Defied Without Penalty, Says Mayor.

Somerville, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Defying a city government, the school teacher of Somerville has refused to give her age, and she has won her point.

Ald. Leighton's ordinance providing for the publication of a pamphlet disclosing, among other things, the age of every city employé is waste paper, so far as the school teachers are concerned.

Every other department has turned in its schedule in full, but when the school returns are made the column showing age will be left blank.

"We have about 400 women teachers, and to each of these we sent a card to be filled in giving the different particulars asked for by Ald. Leighton's ordinance. On examining these on their return I found that about half the teachers had omitted to reply to the age question. Under the circumstances I shall turn in my list to the mayor, but it will not give the age of a teacher in any instance. It would be unfair to give the age in one case if not in all. Frankly, I can't see how the city of Somerville would be benefited by knowing the exact age of its teachers. Some of those who refused are young, and others are middle aged, but in no case did they give reasons for their refusal."

Mayor Chandler's first knowledge of this state of affairs came to him when a Post man asked what he intended to do about it. He was a little surprised, but on being assured how matters stood said at once:

"There's no penalty, and certainly it should be all or none. If the superintendent sends me his list of teachers with the age column blank it won't worry me a bit."

GOOD ROADS MEN DISAGREE.

Portland Convention Faction Tries to Force an Election and President Takes Stand Against It.

Portland, Ore., June 22.—A dissension exists in the ranks of the National Good Roads association over the question whether an election of officers shall take place at the meeting here. When the association adjourned after its meeting at St. Louis last year it adjourned "to meet in Portland, Ore." and did not adjourn "sine die." President Moore declares there will be no election this year, as the meeting here is but an adjourned meeting of that in St. Louis, and that it is not the custom of the association to elect annually, there having been but two elections during the last five years. The time of the convention today was taken up with speeches.

Allied Printers Elect in Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Delegates to the annual state convention of the Allied Printing Crafts' union selected Peoria as the next place of annual meeting, and reelected these officers: W. W. Clarke of Chicago, president; Walter S. Bush of Peoria, vice president; John Onyon of Peoria, secretary and treasurer.

Acid Thrower Attacks Merchant.

Pittsburg, Kas., June 22.—An unknown man called W. R. Scott, a lumber merchant, to the latter's door here and threw a pint of carbolic acid into his face. Scott was burned terribly about the face, neck, and shoulders. He may live, but probably will be blind. The assailant escaped. No motive for the attack is known.

POINTS MORAL IN CHICAGO TRACTION

President James of Illinois University Urges More Civic Conscience.

HIS PLEA TO GRADUATES.

Van Hise of Wisconsin Declares "Tainted" Wealth Menace to the Nation.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—At the graduation of 110 students at the Indiana Normal school today President James of the University of Illinois delivered an address on the "Training for Citizenship in the Schools," taking as his text the Chicago traction situation. Dr. James said:

"There is need of a higher civic conscience and intelligence. In Chicago, for example, today they are saying a fifty years' franchise should be given for the street railways with practically no compensation. Important interests are at stake, and we hear the argument advanced by the 'business interests' that the struggle is injuring the city's credit.

"Refusing a fifty years' franchise makes it difficult to borrow money, they say, and that makes all Chicago securities uncertain. In this way it is sought to sacrifice permanent interests to a short sighted fear of making it hard to borrow money. In every direction we find 'business interests' working to lower the level of our morality. A group of 'eminent citizens,' combined with the lowest and most corrupt element of spoils politics in Philadelphia, attempted to steal the gas works.

"Politics never can rise much above our business morals, and until the level of the latter is raised the former cannot be greatly exalted. The elevation cannot be made by the direct moral training of the parties concerned. It must be by the indirect method of changing the conditions under which business is done. There is hope for improvement, because the conditions of our life are changing for the better."

Sees Menace in "Tainted" Wealth.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—President Van Hise, in his address to the graduates of the University of Wisconsin, deplored the growing dominance of "tainted" wealth. He said the accumulation of gigantic fortunes is a great menace to the nation. He pointed to Japan as representing the acme of altruism, and continued:

"American liberty in unscrupulous hands, strengthened to giant power by gigantic fortunes, threatens within half a century to take from the weaker a large part of that which remains to them. The power and cupidity of the barons of the Rhine, who levied toll upon those who went up and down the waters of the trunk channel of commerce, were as nothing compared with the power of the modern plutocrats who levy tribute upon the nation.

"Do not misunderstand me. I do not assert, I do not believe that all, or nearly all of the considerable and large fortunes have been illegitimately accumulated. But I do believe that many have been thus gained, and I say to you, if the economic tendencies of the last few years continue in this nation we shall not have a mikado, held in his place by the reverence of the people, but an ascendant plutocracy with greater powers."

Carl Schurz also spoke. He lauded President Roosevelt's efforts for peace, and said:

"As to the unwholesome tendencies now threatening our country we observe already encouraging symptoms of a healthy reaction. Indeed, we hear the peal of the old Independence bell again in its historic place. To make the success of this salutary reaction complete and lasting let us hope that the universities of America will put forth their whole educational forces."

Michigan Graduates 776.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Michigan's 1905 commencement ended today when 776 graduates, representing seven different departments, were given diplomas. Honorary degrees were granted to United States Senator William Warner, LL. D.; William W. Campbell, director of Lick observatory, S. C. D.; Theodore A. McGraw, LL. D.; Cu. M. Burton, Detroit, A. M.; Mary Ann Spencer, Michigan state librarian, A. M.; Henry S. Pritchell of the United States coast survey and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, LL. D.

President Pritchell delivered the graduating oration, in which he advocated some radical changes in present methods of administering American colleges. Among these was a proposition to give professors greater leisure for original study by lightening university routine duties, and another to give the faculty a vote along with the university trustees on all important questions.

At the annual alumni banquet Supreme Court Justice Day of the Michigan class of '70 told how President Pritchell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the man who made the present boundary line between Alaska and Canada.

Bishop Urges Higher Aims.

Albion, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Bishop William McDowell of the Methodist church, in his commencement address, "Interpretation of Life," said:

"Ambitions and plans today are on a low, sordid level. Practical tests are demanded. We are ashamed of emotion. It is no longer the fashion to have dreams and visions."

He advised young people to cling to their ideals and to have faith and hope. Unless colleges interpret life on the highest level, wealth and smartness will not save the nation from decay. Forty bachelors' degrees were conferred. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Congressman Washington Gardner. The Rev. Eugene Allen of Ypsilanti was elected the alumni member of the board of trustees. President Dickie left before the exercises were over for a trip to Europe.

611 Degrees at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 22.—The thirty-seventh annual commencement of Cornell university was held in the armory today before the largest throng of visitors in the history of the institution. First degrees were conferred upon 611 students and sixty-seven advance degrees were conferred upon others. President Jacob Gould Schurman delivered his annual address.

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CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

SUMMER SUITS.

If warmer weather has come it's not ahead of time and we've been ready for it a long time.

It means a light weight serge—Blue or Black or Gray—and lighter underwear.

We've led the styles in serges—long, with broad lapels and centre vent.

$15 to $35.

Underwear, Negligee Shirts and Straw Hats, too.

"I would not sacrifice looks to comfort," said Beau Brummell, "I'd combine comfort with looks."

170 and 172 Wabash Ave. B&K **CHICAGO ILL.**

Broadway at 22nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

STATE-MADISON-WABASH.

Clearing Men's Clothing.

THE best selling lines of the season, of course—the popular lines—are represented in these clearing lots. Every suit has the style and quality character that is making our clothing famous. Here's the saving: *Second floor.*

$25.00, $22.00, and $20.00 suits reduced for clearing to..... **$17.50**

Two hudred suits—double and single breasted, cheviots and worsteds—sizes to fit men of nearly all proportions.

Blue Serge Suits, $15.00.

We have yet to hear of a better value in Chicago. The quantity sold is convincing. Cut in double and single breasted styles, with long coat. Fabrics absolutely all wool.

Outing Suits, $10.00.

The remainder of our large purchase of cheviot, tweed, and worsted two-piece suits. Correctly cut. Splendid variety. Mohair and silk lined. Unmatchable value.

Young Men's Suits for $9.00 and $11.00.

"Fraternity" double and single breasted suits, in sizes 31 to 36 chest measure. Reduced for clearing as follows:

$11.00, $12.00 and $13.00 suits reduced to..... **$9.00**

$13.50, $15.00 and $16.50 suits reduced to..... **$11.00**

Sale of Men's Low Shoes.

Basement store.

SPECIAL purchase—several thousand pairs—mostly tans, but including some blacks and patent leathers. On sale at cost of making—$2.60 a pair. Assortment includes:

$2.60 Tan button oxfords, Tan blucher oxfords, Tan lace oxfords, Calf button oxfords, Calf blucher oxfords, Patent colt blucher oxfords. **$2.60**

Men's shoe section, direct entrance from Madison-st.

Men's $1.05 Shirt Sale.

The Latest Negligees.

WE have made a special effort to provide for this annual event values that will keep customers talking, for at least a year, about the first $1.05 sale in the new building. All previous sale offerings are surpassed. *First floor.*

The assortment consists of the latest medium dark effects and neat light designs, many with either plaited or plain bosoms; also a good assortment of plain white plaited bosom shirts. Separate cuffs with each shirt. Sale price $1.05.

$1.05 **$1.05**

Clearing Men's Fancy Hosiery.

This is the annual clearing before stock-taking, and we have thousands of pairs—all high grade fancy hosiery—to be disposed of. *First floor.*

The assortment consists of fancy novelties that are so popular this summer, and plain colors, including black and tan, stripes, figures, plaids and embroidered dots; split sole and white foot hosiery; embroidered hosiery of every description in black and colors—every pair one price, 25c.

25c **25c**

Men's Pure Linen Underwear.

Made by the American Hosiery Co. and sold to us at a great reduction because the line is broken. Sizes of shirts run from 34 to 44 and drawers 30 to 36. One-third usual price, at, garment, $1.05. *First floor.*

$1.05 **$1.05**

Men's White Lisle Thread Athletic Shirts, 50c.

Slip on over the head—no buttons—made seamless. All sizes. Special..... 50c

Clearing Boys' Suits at $5.00.

IN preparing for stock taking June 30—only one week off—we find it expedient to clear out about one hundred suits for ages 8 to 15 and a considerable assortment of Russian and sailor suits for ages 3 to 9 years—all at $5.00. All of these suits formerly were priced much higher. *Second floor.*

Norfolk and Double Breasted Jacket and Trouser Suits.

These are made for the active boy. All wool fabrics. All seams taped and reinforced. Just the thing for vacation demands on clothing. 100 suits reduced to.... **$5.00**

Russian and sailor suits, sizes 3 to 9 years, at..... $5.00

Boys' Furnishings.

Bathing suits, blouses, wash trousers, shirts, neckwear, pajamas, belts, underwaists, sweaters and boys' and girls' headwear at the lowest prices.

Women's Patrician Tan Shoes.

TAN shoes are the logical summer footwear. Good tan leathers are not loaded with acid and oil, are more porous than other leathers, and are therefore cooler. Tan shoes that fit do not "draw" or produce that burning sensation. *Second floor.*

Patrician tans come in so many styles—styles for every occasion—that Patrician wearers are always sure of foot comfort every hour of every day. Prices always the same.

Women's Patricians, **$3.50** | Misses' Patricians, **$2.50** | Children's Patricians, **$2.00**

Hand-Made Shoes, $5.00 and Up.

Practically all kinds: one eyelet pumps; two, three, and four eyelet Gibson ties in all the shades of tan, white canvas, and kid; and the ever popular oxford ties. These low shoes will not slip at the heel.

NOTE—Our assortment of white canvas shoes and imported white goatskin shoes is the best in Chicago.

FURS STORED and Insured against all loss.
Remodeling and Repairing during the summer months at greatly reduced prices.
F. N. Matthews & Co.
Republic Building.
50 Adams-St., Cor. State
Telephone Harrison 325.

Ende's GOUT Pills
Instantly Relieve and Rapidly Cure
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO AND ALL PAINS IN THE HEAD, FACE and LIMBS.
H. Pologres & Co., Sole Agents, N. Y. All Druggists.

VARICOCELE—
ITS CURE IS MY SPECIALTY
Write me about it and I will tell you how. No medicines to sell. I have a Sanitarium. Write plainly or call on D. D. Richardson, M. D. 20 East Adams Street, Chicago.

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS ARE THE BEST (GREEN OR BLACK)

"Grouches I Have Nursed," by Hollis W. Field, begins in the Worker's Magazine next Sunday.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE NO. 306, A. F. & A. M.—An emergent communication of Ashlar lodge will be held in Corinthian hall, Masonic Temple, Friday, June 23, 1905, at 12:30 sharp, for the purpose of conducting funeral services over Bro. James S. Turkington from his late residence, 2782 St. Anthony's court. Carriages to Rosehill.

SAMUEL CHOOKE, Master.
Attest: GRIFFITH H. MORGAN, Sec'y.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.

A DECISION ON BASEBALL.

A young woman of New York was struck on the nose by a foul ball while attending a session of the national game. She sued the owners of the club for $500. Justice McLaughlin of New York, in trying the case, rendered a decision unfavorable to the young woman. He decides that any one who watches a ball game does so at his or her own risk. If they are injured the law gives them no opportunity to sue for damages. They must "take their chances."

Of course! The finding is in accordance with the true spirit of the national game. Born on the corner "prairie," or on the town lot, or the school playground, baseball was never a sport for spectators to loll back in easy seats and watch under the protection of the law. Baseball is baseball. The man who attends a game, if he go in the proper spirit of the true American, takes nearly as active a part in the game as does a player. The spectator and his activities are a part of the game. His gentle "rooting," his mild desire for the blood of the unfavorable umpire are hand in hand with the ringing three-base hit and the daring slide for the home plate. They all have one aim—to win for the home team.

Innovations and refining influences have made the game more satisfactory. Better grounds, ornate grand stands with wire screens and comfortable seats have helped to make the viewing of a game more pleasurable. The refining influences have reached even to the men on the diamond. The umpire now politely removes his cap when he announces the batteries for the day; the players refrain from permitting their opinions of the umpire's decisions to reach the audience. But this is enough along these lines. For the refined game as it is now we are thankful. But who would have The Game barbered, and manicured, and rendered innocuous in a manner to fit it for the drawing room or the stage? No. Justice McLaughlin finds wisely and well. The baseball enthusiast must take care of himself while watching his favorite game. That he is quite able to do this Justice McLaughlin is probably well aware, for his decision suggests the possibility that the justice is himself one of the rank and file of the grand army of "fans."

DEPARTMENT HEADS RESPONSIBLE.

After an extended trial before the civil service commission, a trial involving the examination of a hundred witnesses, Frank W. Solon was discharged Wednesday by the commission from the office of assistant superintendent of streets for being "guilty of abuse of official influence." Among other things he had hired and laid off teams solely on political considerations.

He had held the office since 1899. He had established a reputation for political capacity. He had established none—save a poor one—for street cleaning capacity. His bureau was generally regarded as inefficiently conducted, as suffering from politics, and as demeralized by his own bearing and example. Yet he held his place unchallenged; the head of the department would not object. He was only put on trial at last because a new department head investigated, found evidences of official misconduct, and promptly preferred charges before the civil service commission.

The conclusion of the case carries an important moral—namely: That reponsibility for the continuance in office of unfit departmental employés rests with the department head; that it is his business to prefer charges before the civil service commission against such subordinates; that such charges will be candidly and promptly considered by the commission; and that when these are reasonably sustained the commission will order the accused to be removed.

Department heads in the past—and sometimes in connection with this same bureau—have shown a damaging reluctance to prefer charges. Several years ago Mr. M. J. Doherty, the superintendent of streets, was charged with official misconduct in connection with certain street paving work. The head of the department, if we are not mistaken, was requested to file charges against him and declined to do so, whereupon private citizens brought the matter before the civil service commission and secured his removal. He was restored to office by the courts, however, on the technical ground that the removal was irregular, because the charges were not filed by the department head.

In like manner the shake up in the health department two years ago, by reason of which the chief sanitary inspector resigned and several other inspectors were removed, was begun by citizens against the open hostility of the head of the department, and the latter had to be put under pressure before he would bring the necessary charges to secure trials before the civil service commission.

It has been the fashion at the city hall to excuse incompetence in employés on the plea that the civil service law forbids discharge without a trial, if it be desired, and that incompetence, though it exists, can rarely be established by trial. The Solon case will help dissipate this transparent subterfuge. Despite the array of character witnesses—an array including an ex-mayor—the civil service commission has sustained the charges in this case.

It will only take a few such trials to have a most wholesome effect on the municipal service. They will disturb the security of no faithful public servants, but they will give notice to those who willfully abuse their positions that they cannot take refuge under the civil service law. Above all, such trials will fasten upon the heads of departments direct responsibility for the continuance under them of dishonest, incompetent, or in any way unfit subordinates.

THE EIGHTEEN HOUR TRAIN.

The officers of the Lake Shore road are insistent that the high rate of speed had nothing to do with the wrecking of the Twentieth Century Limited. They assert that a train going at a less rate of speed would be derailed by an open switch, and that if the train were a long, heavy one, the loss of life would be greater than that at Mentor. They cannot account for the accident, except on the theory that some one tampered with the switch in order to wreck the train. They refuse to consider the possibility of an employé having been careless, of the omission of some precaution—such as a careful inspection of switches just before the passage of the lightning train—or of the switch having been jarred open by the train. The last is a possibility which has suggested itself to many disinterested railroad men.

If the railroad officials can prove that the speed of seventy miles an hour was not the cause of the wreck at Mentor or did not contribute towards making it more disastrous the traveling public will have as much confidence in an eighteen hour train between Chicago and New York as it had before the accident Wednesday night. But it did not have much confidence then. It had instead abundant apprehensions. As THE TRIBUNE said two weeks ago, it looked on the running of such trains as a "rash experiment." After what has happened there are many who will still believe, in spite of all the railroad officials may say, that it was a rash experiment.

Last Monday President Newman of the New York Central said he was opposed to the adoption of an eighteen hour schedule, but "there was a demand from the traveling public for such a schedule and we decided to give it a trial." Possibly railroad rivalry had more to do with the cutting down of the time than the desire to please a few men who set too high a value upon their time. President Newman does not sympathize with them. He was of the opinion before the eighteen hour trains started that a twenty hour schedule was fast enough for the needs of the public, and he has done well to revert so promptly to this opinion and order the time put back to twenty hours. He has not waited to have it proven beyond peradventure that the shorter schedule had nothing to do with Wednesday's accident. Why should insane competition in speed be kept up merely to please an almost imperceptible fraction of the community? The Lake Shore, by going back to the old schedule, will lose nothing thereby, even if the Pennsylvania should not follow its example. The custom of a few frenzied travelers is not worth seeking.

A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

President Roosevelt is a friend worth having. When he has faith in a man he does not hesitate to say so plainly and fully. He does not "damn with faint applause," but gives a generous, whole souled, sweeping indorsement. Mr. Paul Morton has a clean bill of health signed "Theodore Roosevelt." He ought to be proud of it and doubtless he is.

Now as to the merits of the controversy in which Mr. Morton has been involved. The assertion of a man that he has not been guilty of a particular offense is not usually proof that he did not commit it. But when Mr. Morton says, as he does in his letter to the president, that he did not, when he was an officer of the Atchison road, violate the injunction order of the court, the general belief will be that he is telling the truth. If the contempt proceedings urged by Messrs. Harmon and Judson had been commenced a grave wrong would have been done Mr. Morton, however the case may have been as to the other officers of the road.

There is force in the contention of the two distinguished lawyers who were special counsel for the government that the officers of corporations, rather than corporations themselves, should be prosecuted. As they put it, "guilt is always personal" and "so long as officials can hide behind their corporations no remedy can be effective."

The attorney general takes the ground that there should be no proceedings against the officers of a corporation so long as no fact of any kind has been brought out—except that they are officers—which tends to implicate them. Why should men be subjected to the odium of a criminal proceeding without some proof of guilt in the hope that the prosecution may unearth some evidence? Neither the attorney general nor the president approves of such "fishing excursions." Those who approve of that method of procedure would not do so if they themselves were its victims.

The president says that he has not been influenced in his view of the case by Mr. Morton's presence in the cabinet. Undoubtedly if the interstate commerce commission or the special counsel had found evidence which personally implicated him the president would not have lifted a finger to aid him. But if Mr. Morton had not been in the cabinet there would not have been such a demand from some quarters for his prosecution. As it is, he goes out of the cabinet bearing the strongest credentials ever signed by a president.

HOW THE EQUITABLE WAS FLEECED.

Grover Cleveland said the other day with reference to the Equitable Life, "We shall be safer if we regain our old habit of looking at the appropriation to personal uses of property and interests held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing." The report of the New York superintendent of insurance, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, sets out in detail the different kinds of stealing from which the Equitable has suffered. It reveals the ways in which men of high standing in the community who were given credit for rigid honesty and fidelity to a trust have preyed on—have milked—the company.

The system began during the life of Henry B. Hyde, the founder of the Equitable. He originated the device of buying or erecting office buildings with the funds of the company and leasing them to safe deposit corporations on terms highly favorable to the lessees. The stock of the safe deposit concerns was largely held by the men in control of the Equitable and their intimate friends. They got from 18 to 29 per cent dividends at the expense of the Equitable.

There were other methods of scientific robbery. Parasitical trust companies were organized partly to make money for the favored stockholders and partly to hide an illegitimate system of making advances to agents. There was also the practice of buying stocks on the company's account at a high price and then selling them to favored individuals at bargain prices. These and other dishonorable doings are "writ large" in the report of the superintendent of insurance.

It is his deliberate conclusion that the situation calls for the "elimination of stock control" and also of "Wall street control." He does not question the honest intentions of those who have recently acquired control of the stock of the company, but he does not believe that those honest intentions will go far toward restoring the confidence of the present policy holders or in swelling their number. It rests with Paul Morton to prove that the superintendent of insurance is mistaken in this opinion. Certainly the Morton administration should be given a fair trial in its attempts to restore the good standing of the company.

The new legislation recommended by the superintendent ought to be enacted. That will put an end, so far as New York companies are concerned, to many of the grafting devices from which the Equitable and other companies have suffered.

The officers and directors of the Equitable with one exception have not offered to pay back one of the dollars illegitimately acquired by them. They have been exposed, but are not repentant. There is no choice left to the attorney general of New York but to begin suit against them to recover the money that has been wrongfully diverted from the policy holders. Suits will be begun soon if the delinquents do not step up to the captain's office and settle. No one believes they will do that. They will struggle along through years of litigation to keep what Grover Cleveland calls stealings.

THE inevitable wreck came a little sooner than was expected—that is all.

THINGS might be much worse for Uncle Sam. He might have a large population of unassimilable wards somewhere in Africa.

GROVER CLEVELAND, ex-president, may be one of the "most forlorn and God-forsaken" of men, but he doesn't look it.

"A HANDFUL of our men," says Teamster Shea, "can wreck the city more than half a million in any other line." What Shea needs is rest and a change of scene. The strike has gone to his head.

A FRENCH engineer thinks a railway could be built around the earth, including a tunnel under Bering strait, for $250,000,000. Probably a few more thinks might cause him to alter his figures a little.

THE proprietor of a South Chicago hotel was robbed of $1,500 by a pickpocket a day or two ago. He has only himself to blame for his loss. No citizen ought to carry more than $1,400 in loose change in his pocket these days.

NOT necessarily for publication, but to give you a chance to free your mind, how do you like the "summer," as far as you have gone?

WHEN an irresistible "flyer" meets an immovable freighthouse the problem receives an immediate solution.

PAUL MORTON has a letter of recommendation that ought to be good for a first class job anywhere on earth.

DR. HENDRICKS, the eminent specialist, says nothing but the operation known as mutualization will cure a life insurance cancer.

JOHN W. PARMELEE in his will has left $400,000 to provide a fund for poor people in cold weather. It is a pity that none of it is available for immediate use.

A NEGRO in Mississippi owns a mule 36 years old. The animal is still strong and useful, but has lost most of those peculiar qualities that make mules famous.

CONAN DOYLE was fined recently for fast automobiling. This is the first chance Scotland yard has ever had to get back at him.

JOSEPH CHOATE is a man of great adaptability. Before he has been in this country a month you will scarcely be able to distinguish him from a real American.

THE president, being a man of red blood, has a strong antipathy to red tape.

MR. BOWEN, having no official duties to occupy his mind, will have plenty of time to write his story for the magazines.

IF NORWAY had known the thing could be done so easily it would have severed its connection long ago.

THE Japanese commanders cannot keep up their puzzling tactics much longer without exasperating Gen. Linevitch to the fighting point.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Of More Practical Use.

"How did Smoothley ever make such a lucky strike in politics? Does he wear a rabbit's foot?"

"Better than that. He wears a pair of gum shoes."

Could She Have Mistrusted?

New Boarder (looking around his room)—"Seems to me the windows are mighty small."

Landlady (with stately dignity)—"They only seem so to you, Mr. Harris, because your trunk is unusually large."

Of Course.

"Hello!" exclaimed a low, soft voice, through the telephone. "Is this the cold storage warehouse?"

"Yes."

"This is Mrs. Jymes. My husband and I are going abroad for the summer, and we want to store some of our furniture—"

"But, pardon me, madam, you don't want to put furniture in cold storage, do you?"

"Not all of it, sir, of course. Only the ice box."

Obviously.

"Strictly speaking," observed Rivers, "it isn't the accurate thing to refer to Expert Dalrymple as a 'canny Scot.' He hasn't been canned—as yet."

Omissions of History.

Jack Sprat had just informed his wife that he couldn't eat fat meat.

"I think you're just as mean as you can be!" tearfully exclaimed Mrs. Sprat. "You know I can eat no lean! Poor little Fido will get nothing but the bones!"

But the unfeeling husband, picking up the morning paper and becoming absorbed in the details of the beef trust investigation, paid no attention to her indignant protest.

A Matter of Locality.

Dootells—"Henry James says we call it 'vanillar.'"

I. Swan—"Dear me, sus! What else could we call it?" C. W. T.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

PRINCE DONNERSMARCK, whose name has come so prominently before the public not only in connection with his contribution of $500,000 towards the kaiser's fund for assisting army officers in straitened circumstances but also as the exponent of the emperor's views at Paris on the subject of the Morocco question, the Franco-German agreement and the Franco-German crisis in general, probably knows France and French statesmen better and more intimately than any other member of the German aristocracy or official world.

Colossally rich, he was formerly, as Count Guido of Henckel Donnersmarck, one of the most favored habitues of the Tuileries during the last few years of the reign of Napoleon III., and often used to lead the cotillons at Empress Eugénie's celebrated Mondays. While apparently devoting himself entirely to frivolity and to a life of pleasure, he kept both his ears and his eyes open and became a frequenter of the salons of that extraordinary woman, the marquise de Paiva, in that superb mansion of hers on the Champs Elysées, which is now the home of the Paris Travelers' club, to which so many Americans belong.

The marquise de Paiva was (like her sister, who afterwards married the marquis de Noailles, formerly French envoy at Washington) the daughter of a little Jewish tailor of the name of Lachmann at Moscow, came to Paris in the train of the musician and composer, Herz, was expelled in the most ignominious fashion from the palace of St. Cloud by orders of Empress Eugénie on one occasion when through some mistake she had obtained an invitation, amassed an immense fortune as one of the queens of the Parisian half-world, and then induced a Portuguese nobleman of the name of Paiva to marry her, the man shortly afterwards blowing out his brains when he realized the shame that he had brought upon his house by such a match. This did not prevent, however, her salon from being frequented by all the most eminent statesmen, most brilliant clubmen, foreign ambassadors, French government officials, and palace dignitaries then in Paris. Even M. Thiers, afterwards president of the republic, and the personification of bourgeois propriety, did not disdain to pay her court, and it was at her house that one heard everything that was going on at Paris. Edmund About, the celebrated novelist and editor, being among her most devoted admirers.

It was only after the war that the French government became aware that for several years prior to the conflict and during its earlier stages she had acted as a secret agent of Prince Bismarck, forwarding to him all the immensely valuable information which she had obtained from her friends and admirers at Paris without their dreaming at the time of the danger to which they exposed their country by discussing its affairs and even its secrets so ingenuously and openly in her presence.

Her beauty was superior even to her brilliancy and cleverness. Indeed, it was of so fascinating a character that Count Henckel Donnersmarck became completely infatuated thereby, and married her at Paris immediately after the restoration of peace, the old emperor yielding a reluctant consent to the union in deference to the arguments of Prince Bismarck, who impressed his sovereign with the value of the services rendered by the marquise. It was this marriage, coupled with the discovery of her relations with Bismarck, that caused her former French friends to denounce her as a traitress. Paris became unpleasant to her, and shaking its dust from her feet she settled on her new husband's vast estates in Silesia, and there erected a palace which was the exact reproduction of St. Cloud, the favorite abode of Empress Eugénie, the same St. Cloud from which she had been ejected by the servants of Empress Eugénie as above described. She likewise revenged herself upon the empress by buying a number of the latter's jewels for her own adornment, as well as the furniture of Eugénie's private boudoir at the Tuileries, the furniture in question being distributed in the hog pens of the principal farms at Neudeck.

Suddenly the countess was overtaken by some malady which robbed her of her loveliness of face and form, and like that other celebrated beauty of the Napoleonic era, the countess de Castiglione, she withdrew into the utmost seclusion, allowing no one, not even her husband, to come near her, and never appearing in the grounds of her Silesian palace, save thickly veiled, while servants who had the misfortune to encounter her within the château were instantly dismissed. She lingered on until 1884, and three years after her death her husband married another fascinating Russian, but this time of excellent birth—namely: the 23 year old divorced wife of Count Mouravieff—by whom he has a son, to whom old Prince Bismarck stood godfather.

Count Henckel Donnersmarck maintained to the end his friendship with the old chancellor, furnished most of the money for the running of the newspaper known as the Hamburg News, in which Bismarck after his retirement was wont to give utterance to his opinions, and only after the old chancellor's death became intimate with the present emperor, their friendship being based on William's admiration for the loyalty of the count to the chancellor, while the count on his side was compelled, especially in view of developments after Bismarck's death, to admire the forbearance and patience with which the chancellor had been treated by his sovereign. This mutual regard found its expression in the kaiser's grant of the title of Prince of Donnersmarck to the count about three years ago.

Mention of the marquise de Paiva and of her rôle as one of Bismarck's agents during the days of the French empire serves to recall to mind the fact that in the preposterously sensational book, Joubert's "Fall of Tsardom," recently published, the statement is made that in Washington the Russian government maintains no less than ten of these secret agents in petticoats, "who entertain lavishly, their drawing rooms with shaded, rose colored lights and luxurious furniture and hangings being palaces of ease for weary legislators and senators. These fascinating sirens then dictate in whispers what laws shall or shall not be passed by congress."

It would be interesting to learn the identity of these sirens and of the senators and legislators who bask in the sunlight of their fascinations, and while Russia certainly has a large number of these petticoated agents in her employ, particularly in Paris, in London, in Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, and even at such places as Cairo, Lisbon, and in the capitals of the petty German states, yet it is doubtful whether it would be possible to round up ten of them in Washington. What agents the Russian government has in this country of a feminine character do not make there headquarters at Washington, where it would be impossible to maintain that secrecy which is indispensable to the success of their work. They are to be found in New York, also at Boston, and some will put in a quiet appearance at the fashionable watering places. They work independently of the czar's embassies and of the consulates, with which they have no connection whatsoever, and one of the reasons why the Russian official representatives abroad are so reluctant to express themselves concerning any one about whom they are asked is because they never know whether the individual in question, male or female, is not some secret agent, possibly reporting over their own heads to their own chief about their own shortcomings.

Nor is Russia the only government that employs women as secret agents. The first wife of Prince Donnersmarck, the countess de Castiglione, the Milanese duchess of Litta, Princess Lise Troubetskoy, Mme. Olga de Novikoff, and Mme. de Lex are among those whose political activity by degrees became revealed to the detriment of their usefulness. But there are many others equally gifted, equally well born, and more discreet who are content to work unobtrusively in the dark, less for any question of remuneration than for the satisfaction of knowing that they are playing a rôle in the important game of international politics and helping to pull the wires that move the pieces on that chessboard known as the "concert of great powers."

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE WIND IN THE TREES

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

Sing, O wind that shakes the trees!
Weave for me your rhapsodies;
Catch the sunshine, and the blue
Of the sky's midsummer hue,
And the ivory that gleams
In each high white cloud that dreams
As it drifts across the breast
Of the sky, in lazy quest
Of some haven far and fair—
Weave me sun and sky and air
In your song that has no word,
But we know it, having heard.

Sing, O wind, sing soft and low,
While the boughs sway to and fro;
Sing the thousand drowsy croons
Of midsummer afternoons;
Catch, ballade and roundelay
That go pulsing through the day;
Fling your arms and blithely troll
Swinging strains that stir the soul,
Roaring chants that rise sublime—
Diapason bursts of rhyme,
Rhyme of air and cloud and sky
Born from your wild minstrelsy.

Sing, then; sing; and let me see
The song billows shake the tree;
Shout, and laugh, and shout again
Till the boughs are bent—and then
Melt into the minor bars
That you sing beneath the stars
When the fingertip of night
Quiets all the crimson light
That has swept in from the west,
Soothing the worn world to rest;
Whisper wistfully, and sigh
Your low, loving lullaby.

Sing, O wind among the trees;
Weave your endless rhapsodies,
Choral chants that leap and surge,
Mellow murmurs of a dirge,
Song and sob and laughter blent
When your fancy is unpent.
Let me marvel at it all—
Organ tone and trumpet call,
Wondrous notes that come on wings,
Echoes from Æolian strings—
Let me listen on and on
Down the way your songs have gone.

W. D. N.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Clyde Fitch's New Play.

Clyde Fitch has finished his new play for Maxine Elliott's use next season, and the actress is studying her rôle during her stay in England. The first presentation is scheduled for Sept. 11 in New York. The title as it stands at present is "My Girl Joe," although this may be changed before the production is accomplished. Mr. Fitch has made international marriage the subject of his play, and this despite the marked ill-luck he had when last he handled the same matter—in "The Coronet of the Duchess," which proved such a complete fiasco when given last winter in New York by Clara Bloodgood.

In "My Girl Joe" Mr. Fitch has made the noble suitor not an English duke but a German princeling from a little state in which existence is bound by countless old time forms and conventions. The princelet has made his entrance into the outer world, and there he meets a handsome American girl—the character assumed, of course, by Miss Elliott. He becomes madly infatuated, and she returns his impassioned continental admiration with the cool, calm toleration that is the characteristic attitude of the American woman when in love. The prince is unable to make her his princess because of state reasons, but proposes that she become his morganatic wife, a position not without its honor in his little principality.

The American girl, not knowing or caring anything about royal distinctions, regards this proposition as nothing other than an invitation to become his mistress, and she blazes forth into what is the first real passion of anger that she has known. This sudden awakening charms the prince still further, and sets him to thinking. The girl thinks also, and the longer she thinks the more convinced is she that she loves her royal suitor. They finally reach an understanding. He gives up his principality and becomes a commoner, and they are married and live happy forever and ever, as do all the lovers in Clyde Fitch plays.

It is easy to see that Miss Elliott will find in the rôle of the American girl a part nicely fitted to her abilities. The cool, indulgent, charming woman willing to be loved, she will portray to perfection, and the outburst of passion, if not too intense—and Mr. Fitch doubtless will see to it that it is not—will enable her to show what advance she has made along the emotional lines of her art.

The students of the Lewis Institute gave a presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers" Wednesday evening in the Auditorium. The chorus, numbering over 200 voices, the principals, and an orchestra of some twenty-five players all were recruited from the students, and the designing and preparing of the costumes, properties, and posters also were done in the institute itself. The production was in a high degree creditable, unexpected smoothness marking the movement of the performance and the vocal and dramatic side of the presentation being remarkably good. The young singers intrusted with the principal rôles in the merry opera were wise enough not to try to suit their voices to the spaces of the Auditorium, but sang easily and without any tone forcing, and the result was the complete audibleness of everything they did. Irene Ward as Casilda, Abigail Raymer as Gianetta, Florence Baker as Tessa, Æneas J. Ducios as Luis, Walter Forster as the duke of Plaza-Toro, H. H. Lieberton as Don Alhambra, and A. Vogelsang and Blair Keyes, as the two gondoliers, acquitted themselves with credit. George L. Tenney was the director. The audience numbered some 2,500 and received everything with friendly enthusiasm.

The report that Miss Emma Janvier, who so cleverly plays the wardrobe mistress in "The Mayor of Tokio," will join the Savage forces and be seen in "The College Widow" when that musical comedy comes to the Studebaker on July 31 is declared incorrect by the management of "The Mayor." Miss Janvier will retain her present rôle until the Carle opera is taken to New York in September, and then will make her first appearance before a Broadway audience.

Sans Souci is to have a new musical comedy in its open air theater next week. "Roly Poly" is the enlightening title of the piece that is to be presented by the same company that has been seen in "The Paraders."

W. L. HUBBARD.

Scenery Was Old.

The Leading Lady (not young)—"Ah! how dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood!"

The Comedian (sotto voce)—"I knew this scenery was old, but I didn't think it dated back that far."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Rich Haul.

First Cabby—"I hear you made a rich haul yesterday."

Second Cabby—"Yes; I drove J. P. Morgan from his office to the club."—Judge.

LIGHT ON ETHICS OF JOURNALISM BROUGHT OUT BY BOWEN-LOOMIS CASE.

Newspaper Correspondents at Washington, Aided Secretly by Public Men, Keep People Informed and Prevent Growth of Methods Employed in Russia and Turkey.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The first act of the Bowen-Loomis drama—for there is more to come—has been brought to a close. Upon the next the curtain will rise in due time. Meanwhile I venture to call attention to one feature which passed almost without comment at the time, although in my opinion it was abundantly furnished with significance. A few days before the close of the departmental inquiry with the real facts and disclosures of which the general public is so far only slightly acquainted, Secretary Taft summoned to his office a number of prominent Washington correspondents to whom Mr. Bowen propounded certain interrogatories. The more important were to the following effect:

1. Do you or do you not, in the pursuit of your profession, frequently receive the confidences of eminent officials?

2. Has it ever occurred to you to betray those confidences?

3. Do you not at times make use of the information thus obtained, of course, with the knowledge and consent of the other party?

4. Do you ever make use of it without such knowledge and consent?

And so on. Mr. Bowen's object was to develop the fact that in discussing the Loomis scandals with newspaper men at Caracas he was merely doing what senators, representatives, cabinet officers, and other high officials do every day at Washington in similar cases.

Public Men Always Talk.

Naturally there was but one reply to his interrogatories. Every newspaper man in this town of established character and recognized position is in constant receipt of facts, suggestions, etc., from public men, who, while they cannot well make the declarations personally, are nevertheless persuaded that the people are entitled to the knowledge and that useful ends will be served by imparting it.

There is the "executive session" at the capitol, for instance. It is supposed to be secret. The galleries are cleared with the utmost solemnity, exits and entrances closed and guarded, and frowning sentinels at every keyhole. Then the potent, grave, and reverend statesmen let their tongues go wag without restraint. But within an hour after the doors reopen everything said and done is known as accurately as though the galleries had been filled with stenographers from first to last. Moreover, the whole of it is in next morning's papers. Such at least is the general rule, for the proceedings relate to public affairs, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, ought to be public property.

But the correspondents do not always print the half of what they are told. Often the information is given for their guidance in some connection not then completely ripe and to the end that they may handle the subject intelligently later on. Again they are enlightened on this or that point to save them from error and the country from misapprehension. In no case, however, have I known a correspondent in good standing and fit to be intrusted with a confidence who ever revealed the identity of his informant save at the latter's express request.

Blaine's Outbreak Recalled.

My experience teaches me that in most instances the public men who make these revelations do so with good motives. I recall an incident during Mr. Harrison's administration which will serve as an illustration. In the midst of our troubles with Chile a cabinet officer, who was not named then and need not be named now, sent to me one day through a trusted medium full information of an astonishing outbreak by Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state, on the occasion of a dinner party at the residence of a certain powerful and influential senator.

It seems that after the ladies had withdrawn and left the men to their cigars and coffee Mr. Blaine indulged himself in a passionate denunciation of the president's policy toward Chile, branding it as unjust, tyrannical, cruel, and so on.

To say that the eight or ten gentlemen present were astounded would be putting it all too mildly, but what made the utterance especially sensational and endowed it with peculiar properties of mischief was the fact that two or three foreign envoys were in the company. But for that circumstance the world would, perhaps, never have known the wiser. The Americans were all admirers and friends of Mr. Blaine, understanding his impulsive and mercurial temperament and aware of his tendency to brilliant if sometimes unwise ebullition.

Whole Story Made Public.

The presence of the strangers, however, gave quite another color to the situation, and so my cabinet friend concluded—after consultation with his host and others of the party, no doubt—to have the whole incident made public, duly thrashed over in connection

CITY OWNERSHIP HAS DARKER SIDE

Few Public Utilities Owned by Municipalities Show Profit.

CORPORATIONS TO FIGHT.

Organize Bureau for Purpose of Showing That Many Such Enterprises Are Failures.

BY RAYMOND.

LONDON, June 9.—Municipal ownership and operation of all sorts of public utilities have been rapidly extending throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. Instead of municipal undertakings proving disastrous, one town after another has gradually taken over the different enterprises, until now it is the exception rather than the rule to find a municipality of any size which is not engaged in some sort of business in behalf of the people.

It does not, by any means, follow that all these enterprises are prosperous, but the great wave of municipal ownership in a conservative community is the best evidence of success. One may find some serious objections against municipal ownership, and much more fundamental criticism against municipal operation. In many respects, for instance, the municipalities which have built traction lines and leased them, under proper safeguard, to private companies come out better than the cities which undertake not only to build but to operate their own systems.

Organized Opposition of Corporations

Organized opposition to municipal activity in industrial enterprises was only to be expected in a great manufacturing and capitalistic country like Great Britain. The private tramway companies, the gas companies and the electric light undertakings have for some time been united in endeavoring to stem the tide of municipal ownership, but almost entirely without success. They have organized what is known as the Industrial Freedom league, which has its office at 53 Parliament street. I made my way up to the top story of that building, and had an interesting talk with Mr. T. S. Bridgeford, the secretary of the league, who supplied me with a vast amount of interesting statistics all intended to show clearly that municipal ownership, or at least municipal operation, has been, is, and always will be a failure.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the way of showing up the dangers of these municipal enterprises," he said, "arises from the impossibility of always bringing up the statistics to a current date. The minute we show that any particular enterprise has been profitable at the date of the last public report its friends immediately reply that matters have improved in the meanwhile, and that there is now a profit on the right side of the ledger. We find in general that there is a large percentage of municipal undertakings which show a nominal profit, because the amount set aside for depreciation is ridiculously small. In other cases there has been a positive loss which has had to be made up by taxation. Finally, the figures for Great Britain show an enormous increase in the indebtedness of municipalities which has passed a point where it threatens the national credit, because, of course, the security of the nation and municipality is the same."

Many Municipalities Show Loss.

When I asked for detail, Mr. Bridgeford referred to the latest report of the league and said:

"At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1904, there had been in operation for a full year previously 190 electric light enterprises under municipal operation. Now, of these only 116 even claimed to have made a profit. The other seventy-four admit that the enterprises were conducted at a direct loss. The total capital expenditure on these electric light municipalized undertakings amounted to $134,624,440. On this there was a book profit, so-called, of only $2,599,920, which is about 1½ per cent after the necessary provisions had been made for interest and sinking fund. Of this profit a good deal more than half was made by eleven large municipalities out of the 116 which claimed to have made a profit. In the others the profit on the capital expenditure, according to their own books, has been only about ¾ per cent. Now, take the case of the seventy-four municipalities where it is admitted that the electric light works were run at a loss. In those cases, representing, it must be remembered, over 38 per cent of the total number of municipal light plants, there was an actually admitted loss of $402,520. These are not merely new enterprises, but considerably more than half of these unprofitable enterprises had been in operation for periods varying from three to twenty-one years.

"The great defect in most municipal returns," continued the secretary, "comes from the fact that the municipal authorities seldom set aside an adequate sum to cover the depreciation in the plant. They go on for a number of years showing an apparent profit, and yet in a great many cases they set aside absolutely nothing to meet the depreciation, which is even greater in municipal enterprises than in those under private control. Take the case of the electric light enterprises. A moderate allowance for depreciation, as every practical man must know, in the case of such enterprises would be 5½ per cent on the capital expenditure, all of which cannot be considered as now productive. This would amount in the case of those municipal enterprises to $3,365,610. Deducting the deficits in the list from the profits, we have a net profit for the entire series of municipal electric light institutions of $1,697,400. According to the municipal official reports themselves, only sixty-nine authorities out of the total number of 190 made any provision for depreciation. The total sum placed to the reserve and depreciation accounts amounted to $1,343,785, or an equivalent of 1 per cent on the total capital expended. You will readily see that this net profit is, therefore, a little more than half the sum which should have been placed to the credit of depreciation on the low basis of 3½ per cent. Furthermore, the great bulk of the sum set aside for depreciation is credited up by the eleven large municipalities which made the bulk of the profit. In the other cases, where there was little or no profit even on the face of the returns, the municipal authorities set aside only about a half of 1 per cent as the depreciation and reserve fund on a capital expenditure of $80,651,190."

London Interests Not Profitable.

Taking up individual instances the secretary called my attention to a number of cases from the official reports, all going to show a loss. The London county council, for instance, is the greatest local governing body in the world. It is running tramways, cutting streets, and engaged in all sorts of extensive municipal enterprises. Its reports, therefore, can be taken as absolutely unbiased by students of the municipal ownership theory. For the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1904, according to the statistics prepared by the council, there were fourteen of the London boroughs which were supplying electricity as municipal enterprises. Of these the figures show that while a few of them contributed the sum of $78,235, the rest of them actually received from taxation assistance to the extent of $197,500. In Battersea, Bermondsey, Poplar, Southwark, and Woolwich, there were no funds set aside for depreciation or reserve. At Battersea, as I showed in a previous dispatch, there has been a total loss in three years of $60,580 on a capital expenditure of $976,725. This is a London borough, it must be remembered, and yet out of a total population of 175,000 there were only 230 consumers. At Fulham there is a population of 150,000 with only 900 consumers, and there between May, 1901, and March, 1904, the taxpayers have had to make up the sum of $101,485 to the municipal undertaking.

These unfavorable figures can be obtained for electric light undertakings in various parts of the kingdom. For instance, in Dublin, with a capital expenditure of $1,865,000, there has been a total deficit since the beginning of the work of $186,610, or almost exactly 10 per cent.

Figures Do Not Controvert Theory.

It does not necessarily follow that these unfavorable figures controvert the theory of municipal ownership. On the contrary, they seem rather to indicate that the supply of electricity for light, heat, and power has not yet reached the status, in Great Britain at least, of a great public utility. Such figures could not be exhibited, I feel sure, in regard to the municipal gas plants, because in places like Birmingham, for instance, the municipality has been engaged in the business for a quarter of a century, and has not only made a constant profit almost from the first year of operation but has paid largely towards the reduction of general taxation, and of course must have provided for all depreciation. As a rule, too, the municipal tramways have been profitable, I believe.

One of the most serious objections to municipalization of public utilities is, of course, the creation of a great army of public employés. For instance, there are now estimated to be over 18,000 officials and employés on the regular working staff of the London county council. Besides that, there are 17,000 teachers in the primary schools. This makes an army of 35,000 public employés, who are entirely independent of those in the postoffice, the inland revenue, and similar departments of the national government. Municipal politics here in Great Britain is certainly clean, but it is quite certain that here and there municipal employés have begun to make their influence felt in the direction of bettering their own conditions of employment. These city employés are occasionally used by the officials to promote a particular policy, and there is a suspicious similarity in this regard to political methods which are employed so frequently in America. I have but just returned from Birmingham, where they took over the tramways only a year or so ago, and are now actually operating only a little over a mile, pending the expiration of the leases to a private company.

How Primaries Are Held.

Parliamentary sanction is necessary for such a proceeding and parliament requires affirmative action in the first place by the rate payers. Out of 102,712 persons entitled to vote only 15,742, or about 15 per cent, actually cast their ballots. There was not any great amount of opposition on taking over the tramways on the part of the general public, but at the same time the city officials thought it necessary to see that the proposition was carried. A local paper of that date contains a description by a correspondent of the scene in the polling booth at the town hall, where there marched in a member of the city council, with a long stream of gas meter inspectors at his heels. He was a member of the committee which conducted their department, provided them with employment, and paid them their salaries. He stood by the table when they cast their votes, and personally instructed each employé to vote for the bill permitting the municipality to take over the tramway.

If such things can be done in conservative Britain, how much more under the debauched and degenerate municipal political system in America.

The influence of municipal employés on elections is coming to be recognized here as a positive danger, and in a recent parliamentary inquiry Ald. Hughs of Liverpool, Ald. Southern of Manchester, Town Clerk Smith of Birmingham, and others gave evidence directly in the line of the statement made to me by Sir John Ure Primrose, the lord provost of Glasgow, in which he declared that if there were continued interference in elections by municipal employés it would probably be necessary to disfranchise the servants of the public so far as regards municipal elections.

Debts Are Startling People.

There is another, and a serious objection to municipal ownership, which the financial authorities of Great Britain are pondering upon quite generally now. Even those who favor the exploitation of public utilities are becoming startled at the rapid increase in the debts being made by the local authorities. In many cases the city fathers, especially of the smaller towns, have borrowed money with the utmost recklessness, and although parliament nominally supervises the grant of all borrowing powers, it is impossible to look into the financial condition of each individual enterprise promoted by the municipality.

For instance, it is startling to find that the total local indebtedness of the united kingdom on the last day of March, 1902, amounted to the enormous sum of $2,060,284,865, whereas the national debt of Great Britain for 1900 was put down at only $3,194,599,610. There has been in twenty years to 1900 an increase in the local debt of $784,650,770, while at the same time there has been an actual decrease in the national debt of $658,420,210.

It is no wonder that in his speech in the house of commons introducing the budget last year Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, said: "Sooner or later it will be necessary to call a halt in this process of mortgaging the future. Despite the great success of the recent issue of the London county council, there are many signs that local authorities are less welcome visitants to the money market than was the case a few years ago. It is not tolerable that after they have spoiled the money market by their own large demands, local authorities should be in a position to force the state into the money market so spoiled."

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Miss Grace Truesdale Buttolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Charles Buttolph, was married to Mr. Roger Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, last evening in the Kenwood Evangelical church. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. John R. Crosser. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Buttolph, as maid of honor, also selected four bridemaids—Miss Laura Shedd, Miss Grace Sibley, Miss Louise Turner, and Miss Martha Van Nortwick, the last of Appleton, Wis.

Mr. Goldwin Starrett of New York acted as best man for the groom, and the ushers were Mr. W. Scott Bond, Mr. Ayres Boal, Mr. Roy Buttolph, brother of the bride, Mr. Joseph R. Morris, Mr. Charles Y. Freeman, and Mr. E. C. Lindley.

The church was decorated with white peonies and palms, and at the family residence, 4822 Ellis avenue, where a large reception was held after the ceremony, pink and white flowers, together with palms, were used to adorn the rooms.

The bride wore a princess gown of valenciennes lace and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, the same flowers catching the tulle veil, which hung in full folds to the hem of the gown. Miss Ruth Buttolph wore pale pink chiffon cloth and carried white peonies, while the maids wore white French mull with valenciennes lace and carried arm bouquets of pink peonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will take an extensive wedding journey, and will announce their at home days on their return.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Y. Boardman, 6148 Ellis avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie Louise, to Mr. Guy Ransom Garretson of Taylorville, Ill.

Another engagement announced was that of Miss Josephine Packard, daughter of Mrs. Harriette de Ment Packard, to Mr. John True Sumner of Omaha, Neb.

Among the Chicagoans now registered at the Carlton hotel, Pall Mall, London, are Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Miss Italia Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Yoe, Mr. Alison V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ware, Mr. George Montgomery, and Mr. R. Hall McCormick.

Mrs. Frederick N. Belknap, 385 North State street, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Wood, 3924 Michigan avenue, leave today for an eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Orva C. Williams left yesterday for the Thousand Islands, and will go later to Montreal, Quebec, returning to the White mountains for the late summer. They will not return to the city until Sept. 1.

Among the recent additions to the Lake Forest colony are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brewster, also Mr. and Mrs. James Ward Thorne, 2730 Prairie avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill, 2337 Prairie avenue, will sail for Europe on June 30, accompanied by their daughter and their son, who graduates from Yale this month.

Mrs. William S. Johnston of the Virginia hotel went to Evanston yesterday to be with her niece, Mrs. Charles Mulford Connell, formerly Miss Evangelia Waller.

The Chicago Woman's club, Fine Arts building, will hold a reception this afternoon from 3 till 4:30 o'clock for Miss Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, and other delegates who are on their way to the suffrage convention at Portland, Ore. Mrs. George B. Carpenter, president of the club, will receive the guests, assisted by a number of club members. Miss Anthony is the guest of Mrs. Samuel E. Gross, 48 Lake Shore drive, and the Rev. Anna Shaw is visiting across the street at the residence of Mrs. Coonley-Ward, 620 East Division street. Mrs. Coonley-Ward also has for her guest Miss Lucy Anthony, a niece of Miss Anthony.

Mrs. Arnold J. Marks, 1883 Magnolia avenue, Sheridan Park, will entertain a number of guests at cards tomorrow afternoon.

Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity will hold its regular monthly luncheon in the Marshall Field tearoom on Saturday, June 24, at 12 o'clock.

William D. McKey and family leave today for Ellengill by the Lake, their summer home, near Montague, Mich.

STRANGE REPLY TO SMALL "AD."

Mrs. L. A. Ruehl Receives Postal Card in Answer to Query for a Lost Jewel.

An advertisement inserted in a Chicago newspaper for a lost piece of jewelry, a small heart set with pearls, by Mrs. L. A. Ruehl, 1837 Sheridan road, brought a mysterious reply yesterday from an anonymous writer. Mrs. Ruehl was informed that the heart had been stolen and that the writer could give names and addresses if she would indicate the desire for further information by a personal in the newspapers. The persons who had the heart, the card said, were shrewd, and "careful management" was needed.

The heart was lost by Mrs. Ruehl Sunday afternoon. She first missed it at Wellington avenue and Sheridan road. Mrs. Ruehl inserted the ad. as suggested. "I am inclined to think that the heart was lost, and that the person who wrote the postal had some other motive than restoring it," she said.

Tragedy Follows Elopement.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., June 21.—Charles Parker and Miss Annie Smith of East Cape, Ill., eloped and were married. Upon returning Parker and the bride's stepfather, Charles Adams, became involved in a quarrel, and Parker killed Adams with an ax. The coroner's jury exonerated Parker.

TAFT STIRS ANTI-CATHOLICS.

Grants "Courtesy of Port" of San Francisco to Philippine Priest for Old Friendship's Sake.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Secretary Taft is in trouble with members of the American Protective association and kindred organizations in the west. The "courtesy of the port" of San Francisco was extended to the Rev. M. J. O'Connor upon his arrival from the Philippines and this gave rise to the rumor he was to be received in Washington as papal delegate to the United States. Investigation disclosed the fact that Secretary Taft had a request for the "courtesy" for Father O'Connor.

When asked about the matter today the secretary of war said he had known and formed a strong attachment for Father O'Connor while in the Philippines. Father O'Connor having been private secretary to the late papal delegate to Manila, Archbishop Guidi. Father O'Connor wrote asking that he be permitted to carry jewels and other property across the United States without payment of duty.

"That is all there is to it," added Mr. Taft, "unless you wish to add that both Archbishop Guidi and Father O'Connor were men for whom I entertained the highest respect and with whom I sustained warm personal relations."

BIDS FOR LUTHERAN ACADEMY.

Chicago Synod Receives Offers from Indiana Cities for Colburn School.

Lafayette, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The Chicago Lutheran synod, which has an academy at Colburn, Ind., which the directors have decided to move and enlarge into a college, received bids today. Lafayette offers a forty acre campus if the college puts $200,000 into building buildings. Mulberry offers a free site and one endowed chair. Delphi also offers a free site. The competition awakened a spirited debate.

The synod has raised a large per capita fund for missions and education, and the special purpose of the discussion was to equalize and especially to secure a larger fund for Chicago mission work. The Rev. Hunt of St. Johns, Chicago, advocated the immediate organizing of an "Inner Mission society" and the establishing in Chicago of young women's and young men's Lutheran homes.

Officers elected are: The Rev. Luther Hogshead, Goshen, Ind., president; the Rev. B. Reed, Chicago, secretary, and the Rev. Isaiah Whitman, Wallace, Ind., treasurer.

IS FRIEND OF ACTRESS.

NORTH SIDE DENTIST'S CONDUCT STARTS GOSSIP.

Wife of Dr. Joseph Henninger Has Asked Police to Find Her Husband, Who Left the City Last Tuesday—Automobile Rides with Leading Woman of Bush Temple Theatrical Company Bring Notoriety to Tooth Puller—Two Couples Elope and Wed

North side gossips have interested themselves in the affairs of Mr. Joseph Henninger, a dentist in the Bush Temple building, and have connected his name with that of Miss Mabel Montgomery, leading woman at the Bush Temple theater.

Dr. Henninger left Chicago on Tuesday and his wife asked Inspector Shippy to trace him. He was found yesterday in Milwaukee. When questioned as to whether Miss Montgomery was with him, the inspector said he merely had been requested to find Dr. Henninger, that nothing had been said about the woman.

For several years Dr. Henninger has been one of the leading dentists of the north side. He has accumulated some property and is well known in society near his home.

Rumor of Divorce Suit.

Miss Montgomery, who is the wife of Walter McCullough, a former player at the Bush Temple, now playing an engagement in Houston, Tex., became the leading woman at that theater last season and has renewed her contract for next season. Several weeks ago it was noticed that she was taking frequent rides with Dr. Henninger in an automobile.

It is not known just what led the dentist's wife to engage a lawyer, but her case is now in the hands of Delbert A. Clithero, who refuses to discuss it. He admits that there are in the hands of Michael Hughes, a deputy sheriff, certain papers which he wishes to serve on the dentist. These documents are said to be a notice of the beginning of divorce proceedings and an injunction forbidding the transfer of his property.

Four Elopers Are Married.

Four well known young persons of South Chicago were the principals in a double elopement yesterday. Miss Agnes Kraus, 456 Ninety-third street, was secretly married to Milton Campbell of Dauphin Park, and Miss Edith Crooks, 4779 Ninety-third street, was married to W. Walsh. Neither of the young men would give the name of the person who performed the ceremony, but he is known to be a south side clergyman.

Campbell's parents are said to have objected to his marriage with Miss Kraus and to have threatened to disown him in case of his refusal to break off the match. Miss Crooks and Walsh also met with parental objections and the couple forestalled the objections of both parents by their hasty marriage.

EVANGELISTS COMING IN AUTOS.

"Flying Rollers" from Benton Harbor Plan Chicago Invasion with Motor Cars and a Band.

Automobile evangelism will invade Chicago tomorrow, when twenty-five "Flying Rollers" from the headquarters of the sect at Benton Harbor will parade the streets in one of the large "Seeing Chicago" cars.

With the evangelists will be a brass band of sixteen pieces, which will play as the car moves from corner to corner, where meetings will be held.

Because of the ordinance prohibiting this sort of meeting inside the loop the delegation will not hold services in the business center, but as close to it as possible. It is planned to cover State street, Cottage Grove avenue, and Halsted street in Saturday afternoon and evening. The visitors will return to Michigan Sunday morning.

"Mighty appropriate for the 'Flying Rollers,' to use autos," said a police official who was asked for a permit.

COURT HOLDS FOR PRIEST.

Lincoln, Neb., Bishop's Injunction to Secure Possession of Parish Property Is Dismissed.

Lincoln, Neb., June 22.—[Special.]—The injunction instituted by Bishop Thomas Bonacum of the Catholic diocese of Lincoln against the Rev. William Murphy, former parish priest at Seward, as to who shall occupy the parish property at Seward, was dismissed by the Supreme court today. Father Murphy retains possession, although long ago excommunicated by Bishop Bonacum. In the opinion one paragraph is that the court cannot enforce or register the decrees of Rome.

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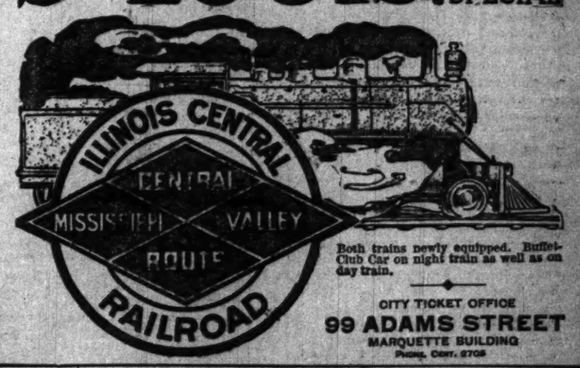

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LOSE THE FINAL WITH PHILLIES.

Selee's Men Shut Out, 4 to 0, Thereby Becoming Fourth Nationals.

BROWN FAILS IN SEVENTH

Up to That Time the Struggle Is Even and Is Brilliant at Times.

At the getaway on the west side ball park yesterday the third and fourth Nationals swapped names, the Chicago outfit hiking for St. Louis with the quadruple annex, while Duffy's Philadelphians started east with the triple appendage, taking good care to choose a slow train. All this happened because Philadelphia trimmed Chicago 4 to 0 in a contest which made Selee's men look like a bunch of straw hats in a rainstorm.

For six innings the battle for the final game of the series was a corker, both teams extending themselves to the limit and both pitchers, Pittinger and Brown, being invincible in front of the sterling support they were getting. Both sides had chances to score, which were wiped out by steady twirling and lightning work in the field. Maloney once more converted himself into a whirlwind and came to Brown's rescue mightily, chopping off two visitors' heads just when runs were almost certain.

But in the seventh, after two men were gone at that, Brown suddenly lost his grip and brought disaster tumbling down upon his own head with a frightful bump. Out of an apparently clear sky three runs dropped into Philadelphia's lap, and those who had been third Nationals and hoped to be less than that found themselves fourth Nationals and lucky to be no more than that.

Runs Are Cut Off.

Brown began by passing the first batter, but never gave another pass. The next twelve visitors were retired in order. The locals got into position to score in the first round, a single, a pass, two steals, and a bum throw putting Maloney and Chance at third and second after two were out. Tinker tried to dump a fly into the right field bleachers, but it fell into Titus' mitt after a long run for it. Casey and Brown made singles in the second, but nothing came of them.

The fifth showed which way the wind was blowing. With one gone Tinker's wide throw gave Bransfield a life, which he improved by stealing second. Doolin struck out, but there were things Doolin immediately. The crimson topped cast swatted a safety to right. Bransfield rounded third before Maloney got the ball, but the Irishman fired it on a line to Kling and cut off the impending run. In Chicago's half many opportunities were thrown to the winds. Brown led off with a single, but Slagle's bunt was so hard it forced the pitcher at second. Then, when Schulte lofted one to Thomas, Jimmy went to sleep near second base, thinking there were two out already, and was doubled up easily before he could get back to first.

Maloney's Star Play.

Maloney again staved off certain defeat in the sixth. With one out Thomas and Gleason singled. Courtney put up a foul close to the bleachers in short right. Maloney threw his speedometer wide open and a streak of capless humanity shot under the ball. It was a brilliant catch in itself, but that feat paled in the light of what followed. Thomas started for third on the catch, and Maloney, without waiting to check his terrific speed, threw the ball between strides straight to Casey, who, failing to Roy ended what looked like a disastrous inning. Once more Selee's idjits threw away a good opening in their half. Maloney responded to the wild cheering which greeted him when he led off at bat by rapping a single to right. Chance failed woefully in an attempted sacrifice, popping to Bransfield, and narrowly missed retiring Maloney, too. Then Maloney was asked to steal to repair the captain's failure and was thrown out.

Defeat Arrives.

Two died in Philadelphia's half of the seventh, then the pitcher went broke. Bransfield singled. Brown balked and let "Kit" to second. Doolin tore off a single to center and this time Bransfield scored. That was enough to win. Two more singles, with the help of a hard luck whiff lose by Tinker after a glorious stop of Doolin's hit, let in two more runs. Philadelphia added one more in the eighth as a result of a mixup between Maloney and Slagle, which gave Courtney a scratch triple. Titus' single converted the break into a run.

In their half of the eighth the fourth Nationals filled up the bases with the help of two fumbles by Doolin, but there were two out and Tinker couldn't spill any of the contents of the bags on to the plate, for Courtney ate up his grounder. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Courtney, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Titus, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bransfield, 1b	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	14	0	0
Doolin, ss	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Doolin, c	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	4	1	1
Pittinger, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	34	4	9	11	1	1	3	27	16	3

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maloney, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	18	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Casey, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kling, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Brown, p	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	7	8	1	0	2	27	17	2

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hits—Evers. Three base hit—Courtney. Struck out—By Brown: Titus, Doolin, Pittinger; by Pittinger: Tinker, Casey, Kling. Double plays: Thomas to Courtney to Magee; Maloney to Casey. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Balk—Brown. Time—1:52. Umpire—Johnstone. Attendance—6,000.

GIANTS WIN A CLOSE CONTEST.

McGraw's Team Takes Last Game of Series from Cincinnati by a Score of 2 to 1.

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—New York took the last contest of the series from Cincinnati today. Overall allowed fewer hits than McGinnity, but could not prevent the New Yorks bunching their four safeties. McGinnity was invincible with men on bases. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	H	P	A	E	New York.	R	H	P	A	E
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Brown, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Donlin, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Beville, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Mertes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Odwell, rf	0	0	2	0	1	Devlin, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0	4	1	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
Phelps, c	0	0	4	1	0	Bergen, c	0	1	4	1	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	0	McGinty, p	1	0	0	2	0
Ossenil, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	0	0	27	8	2	Totals	2	3	27	7	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two base hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Mertes. Double play—Barry, Dahlen and Beville. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Time—1:40. Umpires—O'Day and Klem. Attendance—5,287.

Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—Boston drove St. Louis' pitcher, Brown, out of the box today, scoring an easy victory over the locals. Willis was effective throughout. The hitting of Boston was the hardest seen here this season. President Pulliam was a spectator. Score:

St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E	Boston.	R	H	P	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Barnes, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Shannon, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Dolan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Arndt, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	O'Brien, ss	0	0	2	0	0
Clark, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Dhanty, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Kane, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Casey, 1b	1	2	13	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Tenney, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Nill, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Wolter, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Kroh, c	0	0	4	0	0	Needham, c	0	0	4	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	1	0	Raymer, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
						Willis, p	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	1	0	27	8	0	Totals	10	16	27	14	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	*—10

Two base hits—Needham, Beckley, Willis. Three base hits—Brown, Abbattichio. Home run—Wolter. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Delehanty. Double plays—Abbattichio-Casey; Needham-Tenney, Shannon-Arndt. Stolen base—Clark. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Brown, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Willis, 1 (Kane). Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 14. Time—1:35. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—3,100.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	42	16	.667
CHICAGO	39	20	.609
Philadelphia	31	21	.596
Detroit	29	25	.537
Boston	23	35	.418
New York	19	29	.396
Washington	20	37	.351
St. Louis	19	33	.365

AMERICAN ASSN.	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	37	27	.578
Milwaukee	34	33	.610
Minneapolis	36	34	.600
Indianapolis	36	34	.600
St. Paul	30	30	.500
Louisville	34	35	.407
Kansas City	29	37	.439
Toledo	19	37	.339

CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
South Bend	33	19	.617
Wheeling	27	20	.574
Evansville	33	22	.600
Grand Rpds	29	22	.569
Dayton	25	25	.500
Fort Wayne	25	29	.463
Springfield	19	33	.365
Terre Haute	17	33	.340

THREE EYES LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Rock Isld	27	19	.587
Dubuque	26	20	.565
Springfield	23	19	.548
Bloomington	24	22	.522
Davenport	23	22	.500
Decatur	20	23	.465
Peoria	18	23	.439
Ced. Rapids	16	26	.381

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Des Moines	29	17	.630
Denver	31	20	.608
Sioux City	29	19	.604
Omaha	23	23	.500
Colo. Springs	16	35	.327
St. Joseph	15	31	.326

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.
New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; Boston, 1 [ten innings].
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 0 [six innings].
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 1 [eight innings].

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 5; St. Paul, 1.
Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Milwaukee, 6; Toledo, 3.
Minneapolis, 11; Indianapolis, 0 [first game].
Minneapolis, 6; Indianapolis, 0 [second game].

THREE EYES LEAGUE.

Dubuque, 3; Springfield, 0.
Davenport, 3; Bloomington, 2.
Cedar Rapids, 2; Peoria, 1.
Decatur, 5; Rock Island, 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Atlanta, 2; Montgomery, 1.

IOWA LEAGUE.

Waterloo, 6; Keokuk, 5 [eleven innings].
Ottumwa, 3; Fort Dodge, 0.
Marshalltown, 4; Burlington, 0.
Oskaloosa, 1; Boone, 0.

K. I. T. I. LEAGUE.

Hopkinsville, 1; Cairo, 0.
Paducah, 7; Princeton, 1.
Vincennes, 3; Henderson, 2 [fourteen innings].

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Duluth, 6; Fargo, 4.
Winnipeg, 5; Grand Forks, 4.
Grand Forks, 6; St. Cloud-Brainerd, 5 [18 innings].

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Fort Wayne, 1; Dayton, 0.
South Bend, 3; Evansville, 2.
Grand Rapids, 4; Terre Haute, 2 [first game].
Grand Rapids, 7; Terre Haute, 0 [second game].

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha, 1; St. Joseph, 0.
Des Moines, 8; Colorado Springs, 2.
Denver, 12; Sioux City, 1.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Freeport, 1; Oshkosh, 0.

SOO LEAGUE.

Calumet, 8; Soo, 2.

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.

COLLEGE GAME IS A TIE.

YALE AND HARVARD BATTLE 11 INNINGS TO EVEN BREAK.

After Grandest Struggle Ever Seen Between the Two Teams a Heavy Rain Causes Umpire Hurst to Call It Off, the Score Being 1 to 1—Players and Spectators Are Drenched by the Downpour—Jackson and Coburn Fight for Pitching Honors.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—With the score a tie at 1 to 1, the rain falling in torrents, and the players and spectators thoroughly drenched, Umpire Tim Hurst called today's game between Harvard and Yale at the conclusion of the eleventh inning and thereby put a stop to one of the greatest struggles for supremacy ever seen in the dual championship series between the crimson and blue.

From start to finish it was a magnificent tussle, featured by brilliant plays, sterling rallies, and determined work on the part of both pitchers. After the second inning the contest resolved itself into a mighty exhibition of masterly twirling between Coburn and Jackson in which the Yale man scored the higher honors. Jackson, the big Eli twirler, surprised the crowd with his remarkable assortment of curves and grand control.

In the last half of the ninth inning Stephenson and Matthews reached third and second bases respectively with only one out, but Jackson produced "the goods" and struck out the next two batters. In the eleventh inning Leonard got as far as third base, but Capt. Randall made the third out on a long fly to left field.

Yale got its run in the first inning. Camp singled, took second on a sacrifice, stole third, and trotted to the plate on Kinney's single.

Harvard tied it up in the second when Huiskamp dropped Matthews' fly and enabled the latter to reach second. He stole third while Randall got first by being hit, and Dexter drew a pass. The next two men filed out and on Camp's wild throw to complete an easy double play Matthews scored. Score:

Harvard.	R	H	P	A	E	Yale.	R	H	P	A	E
Kernan, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Barnes, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Leonard, 3b	0	2	4	1	0	O'Brien, ss	0	0	2	0	0
Steph'son, c	0	0	7	2	0	Kinney, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Matthews, ss	1	0	0	2	0	Camp, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Randall, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	Huiskamp, rf	0	2	2	2	1
Dexter, cf	0	0	1	0	1	Bowman, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
McCarty, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Camp, 2b	0	0	3	4	1
Bradbury, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Chapin, c	0	0	9	0	0
Coburn, p	0	0	0	0	0	Jackson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	4	32	6	2	Totals	1	5	33	10	3

*Kinney out, hit by batted ball.

Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Huiskamp, Randall, Stephenson. Stolen bases—Barnes, Kinney, Matthews, Randall, Leonard, Coulter, Bradbury—Huiskamp-Kinney (2). Bowman-Camp; Matthews-Randall. Bases on balls—Off Coburn, 1; off Jackson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Randall, Coburn. Struck out—By Coburn, 6; by Jackson, 8. Time—2:42. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance—6,000.

PLAYERS CHASE NEW UMPIRE.

Soo Leaguers and Spectators Almost Mob Dr. Ryan After He Forfeits Game—Teams Play It Out.

Houghton, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Dr. John L. Ryan of Malden, Mass., recently appointed an umpire in the league, narrowly escaped being mobbed by the players and crowd at the Hancock-Lake Linden game today. Ryan was apparently inconsistent, and his decisions created such wrath that he was obliged to flee from the grounds in the seventh inning. Before leaving, he awarded the game to Lake Linden, 9 to 0, but the teams decided to play the contest out, the final score being 11 to 0. Score:

Lake Linden	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	0	1	—11	16	1
Hancock	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0—	6	12	1

Batteries—Schurch and Kurke; McKane and Mitchell.

Actors Play Eleven Innings.

The Buster Brown baseball team defeated the George M. Cohans team in an eleven inning game yesterday. The feature was the battery work of William Buckner and Harry Blackmore for the winners. Score:

Buster Browns	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	7—8
G. M. Cohans	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Miscellaneous Games.

Bremen Blue Sox, 9; Napanee, 4.
Auburn, 7; Garrett, 3.
Pana, 7; Decatur, 6.
Villa Grove, 6; Arthur, 1.
Havana, 7; Peoria All Stars, 6.

Baseball Magnate Seriously Ill.

South Bend, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—President William Lander of the Dayton baseball club is seriously ill and is not expected to recover.

Notes of Fourth Nationals' Game.

Manager Selee took fourteen men with him to St. Louis last night for the two games scheduled there today and tomorrow.

Brown has made three balks in three successive games. That one yesterday started the landslide which smothered him after pitching a brilliant game up to that point.

Schulte makes every catch so easy his capture of Gleason's line drive in the eighth inning did not look half as hard as it was. His judgment of flies seems to be instantaneous and perfect.

Maloney was too avaricious in trying to get Courtney's fly in the eighth. Slagle could have reached it easily, while it is doubtful if Maloney, with all his speed, could have got to it, even without Slagle's interference.

Manager Selee cut out morning practice yesterday, the team was going so well. Recent games have shown that a morning might be devoted to practice in batting without injuring the team. He does not believe in the usual bunting game, but in desperate circumstances only. Consequently the batters constantly fall down when they are asked to sacrifice. They ought to cut it out altogether or keep in practice.

SOX AND BOSTON PLAY TIE GAME.

Teams Battle Ten Innings When Rain Stops Contest, Score Being 1 to 1.

MANY BRILLIANT FEATS.

Comiskey's Men Do Sensational Work—Altrock and Young in Close Argument.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The White Stockings and Boston champions played a ten inning tie game today, which was full of sensational fielding stunts, performed chiefly by Comiskey's men. When the rain came and shut off proceedings the score stood 1 to 1.

The two teams have been trying for two days to get together, but had been unable to do so until today. Even then they had to ring in their performance between showers. During the ninth inning the storm broke, but Umpire O'Loughlin kept the men at it another round. Then the downpour became too much even for the seasoned bleacherites and the finish had to be postponed.

A pair of errors made by Dundon and Jones were responsible for Boston's run. The first one was excusable, for the second baseman had to hurry in the mud to get a slow hit. The muff of the Chicago manager was costly, for it put Selbach on third, from where he could score on a short single to left.

Great Fielding by Sox.

Wonderful fielding on the part of the visitors held down the scoring, and after that Nick Altrock was a miser. The first brilliant feat was pulled off by Isbell in right. Stahl had drawn a pass in the fourth and Grimshaw fanned, when Collins clouted a terrific drive to the bleachers close to the foul line. It would have been good for two or three sacks easily on the soggy grounds, but Isbell grabbed it off the bleacher screen. Stahl never thought there was any doubt of its going safe and to double him up at first was no trick at all.

Altrock negotiated the next stunt in the next inning. Ferris had singled and Criger sacrificed. When Young cracked a liner over Nick's head he speared the ball and threw to Davis for the second double play, getting Ferris. Only one more hit was registered off the Chicago south paw after that, the locals going out in one, two, three order to the end.

Young Pitches Fine Game.

For seven innings Young held the Sox helpless. Not a hit was scored off him and it looked like a no run, no hit game sure enough. But the break came in the eighth. Two men were gone when Lee Tannehill hit to left center for two bases. Altrock cut a single third that brought Lee home and tied up the game, and that was about all until the rain stopped the battle. Score:

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Parent, ss	0	1	5	2	0	Holmes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Isbell, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Grims'w, 1b	0	0	6	1	0	Isbell, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	McFarl, c	0	0	8	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Criger, c	0	0	5	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	9	0	0	Tannehill, 3b	1	1	0	2	1
Young, p	0	0	0	1	1	Altrock, p	0	1	2	5	0
Totals	0	4	30	6	1	Totals	1	3	30	13	3

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Parent, Criger. Two base hit—Tannehill. Stolen base—Grimshaw. Double play—Isbell-Donahue. Altrock to Isbell. Bases on balls—Off Young, 1; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Young, 8; by Altrock, 2. Time—1:32. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance—5,868.

Notes of the White Sox Game.

Owen will pitch for the Sox in the final game here.

Boston has a long string of postponed games to play and a total of fifteen counting this tie.

Young fanned Davis and Isbell twice each. Altrock, Dundon, Donohue, and Tannehill were other victims.

This is the second tie game of the season in the league and Chicago has been in both of them. The other was with New York and went eleven rounds with no score.

One more game remains to be played between these clubs. Immediately after it the White Sox start west, stopping off in Detroit on Saturday for a single game, and will be at home on Sunday.

ATHLETICS DOWN THE LEADERS

Connie Mack's Men Defeat Cleveland in Contest Which Is Stopped by Rain—Score 2 to 0.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland today in a game that was ended in the seventh inning by rain. Coakley pitched fine ball, while Hess was hit freely. Score:

Cleveland.	R	H	P	A	E	Phila.	R	H	P	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Lord, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	0	0	2	Cross, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	3	1	1	Murphy, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Turner, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Powers, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Stoval, 1b	0	1	6	1	0	Knight, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Beulow, c	0	0	6	1	0	Schreck, c	0	0	7	0	0
Hess, p	0	0	0	2	0	Coakley, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	0	1	17	10	1	Totals	2	7	18	7	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Struck out—By Coakley, 6; by Hess, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 1; off Hess, 1. Wild pitch—Hess. Hit by pitched ball—Seybold. Time—1:15. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—5,768.

Washington, 3; St. Louis, 1.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—After seven straight defeats, the Washington team today broke its losing streak and changed places with St. Louis in the championship race. The visitors were unable to solve Hughes. Sudhoff showed considerable wildness and in the fourth inning Washington pounded out three hits. Morgan went in in the fifth and checked the scoring, but his teammates failed to respond at the bat. Rain terminated the game at the end of the eighth inning. Score:

Washing'n.	R	H	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Stone, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, of	0	0	1	0	0	Shannon, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Stahl, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Frisk, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Knoll, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Heitman, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Hoffman, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	2	1	3	0	Wallace, ss	1	1	2	6	1
Casidy, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Gleason, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Heydler, c	0	0	7	0	0	Sugden, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0	Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Morgan, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	1	3	6	24	10	0	Totals	1	4	24	16	1

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two base hits — Heitman, Frisk. Three base hits—Hoffman, Mullen, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Stolen bases—Nill, Knoll, Mullen. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Sudhoff, 5; off Morgan, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Sudhoff, 2; by Morgan, 5. Passed ball—Sugden. Time—1:30. Umpires—Kelly and McCarthy. Hits—Off Sudhoff, 4 in four innings. Attendance—1,620.

Western League Getting Shaky?

St. Joseph, Mo., June 22.—President O'Neil has called a meeting of the Western league here tomorrow evening. There is a rumor the St. Joseph franchise is to be transferred to Lincoln, Neb.

Players Are Fined in Court.

Sioux City, Ia., June 22.—John Perrine and N. J. Randall of the Denver Western league team were fined $10 each in police court today for assaulting Umpire Schuster yesterday.

Gansel Still After Release.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—John Gansel has left his Grand Rapids team here in charge of Morrissey while he goes to New York to negotiate for his release.

Joe Corbett Quits Again.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22.—[Special.]—Pitcher Joe Corbett has again announced his retirement from baseball. He says he is going into business.

King and Queen at Racetrack.

LONDON, June 22.—"Cup day" drew a record crowd to Ascot. The king and queen attended in state. Americans were numerous, including Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and other members of the embassy. The race for the gold cup was won by Zinfandel. Maximum II. was second and Throwaway third. Five horses started.

Pugilistic Pointers.

"Kid" Taylor and "Dusty" Miller are slated to fight twenty rounds tonight before a private club in the downtown district. The boys will weigh in at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. John Kroue will referee.

Battling Nelson, who is boxing at a local theater, and his manager, Billy Nolan, have decided to remain over Saturday and Sunday, instead of closing the engagement tonight. After the Sunday night performance, however, they will go direct to Frisco to try to whip Jimmy Britt into line for the match for which articles were signed. Billy Nolan last night announced that if Al Herford and "Kid" Sullivan would stop over in Chicago on their way to Frisco he would prove that the Britt-Sullivan match was a "frame up."

GETS MEDAL PLAY HONOR.

MRS. F. E. DONOHOE FIRST IN THE EDGEWATER GOLF TOURNEY.

Leads the Field with a Total of 110 Strokes, Miss Jane Durell Coming Second—Fine Play of Miss Isabell Smith, a 15 Year Old Player from Evanston, Creates Favorable Comment—Miss Palmatier and Miss Anthony Fail to Second Flight.

Inured to the cold breezes from Lake Michigan the players from Edgewater and Evanston were the most prominent in the initial round of the women's open tournament at the Edgewater club yesterday.

Medal play honors went to Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of the home club, with a total of 110, with Miss Jane Durell three strokes behind, Miss Isabell Smith, a 15 year old player from Evanston, who finished third, won praise from the critics, who predict that with more experience she will develop into one of the leading players in the city. It was her first appearance in an open tournament, although she has won club events in California. Her second round of 55 was the second best of the day.

The failure of Miss Miriam Anthony and Miss A. Palmatier to qualify for the first flight was something of a surprise. The latter tied with Mrs. E. N. Lapham and was beaten in the play off.

Fifth Hole Difficult.

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe played consistent golf, but all the rest of the contestants found the fifth hole, 585 yards, hard to negotiate against the strong breeze. Her card was as follows:

First round	6	4	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	—55
Second round	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	6	—55—110

Qualifying scores:

FIRST FLIGHT.

	1.	2.	Tot.
Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Edgewater	55	55	110
Miss Jane Durell, Edgewater	57	57	114
Miss Isabell Smith, Evanston	61	55	116
Mrs. E. C. Berriman, Edgewater	62	56	118
Miss E. Young, Calumet	57	63	120
Miss E. Alshton, Evanston	61	61	122
Miss M. Morris, Evanston	60	63	123
Mrs. E. N. Lapham, Edgewater	59	66	125

SECOND FLIGHT.

Miss A. Palmatier, Kenosha	65	60	125
Miss E. Loesch, Edgewater	68	58	126
Miss Knapp, Glen View	64

AINST ARSMAN.

of Cribbing His Seat in Boat.

RE HUDSON.

rives at Pough- ompetitors and.

une 22.—[Special.]— rhaps the best cars- eight, goes before He is accused of ing an examination. given the oarsmen last week and Dr. made the accusation ed it. The examina- ilosophy, in which the paper, had al- g the course to read uestion in advance essay in advance. allowable in the ex- ects justification in ale, which has been ake up his case. t college oarsmen in r years ago on the crew, rowed on the of Worcester, which. Eyck, won the ne- d he has rowed three No. 2 in the varsity

Get Chance.

the university and ding his seat at No. 2 w Ortmayer of Chi- n the varsity four. they think the case nding on the part of xamination with the ertain notes into the confident it will be ght to take into the ere he had. atches were tried by ere today. The var- right on the notch of ennedy probably will y conditioning rows next week.

ward Eight.

22.—[Special.]—Har- de another try to get e inside of 22 minutes ed, scoring only 22-12. d in 5:20. The varsity ity eight for the last a length and holding

The half mile was he crews went out for o a heavy rain. The row were slow and proved form. It was at Fahnestock, who the freshman eight last would hold the seat

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Arrive on Hudson Dea Has Hard Story.

une 22.—[Special.]—The carsmen arrived here representation in the re- Wednesday. It was late ut in an appearance, and Both Coach O'Dea and stories to tell. If it is w O'Dea will send his morning and afternoon ally affected by the warm- ssel. Most of the out- r, and said: badly for us all this year. deudoa has been fright- time we went out, the around us. It has been change in the weather We have not been able w, or, in fact, any kind of our men are nowhere on that we were in at this aching launch also broke nd I have had to coach on to have no facilities for Courtney has offered us the ch. Our crew is not nearly with only four veterans. ar annual, has troubled shman crew. Two of the a month ago, and, as a disbanded the eight. We ve to polish off the race. r story contained the in- rd, stroke of the varsity ng in practice yesterday. poor condition. Both men ining, so we may be able them with substitutes. a varsity eight here, but and an eight.

ogram for all the crews this Cornell and Pennsylvania Syracuse had a row which ll, but Ten Eyck said it was ur had a time row in the th the mile mark to the shman had an easy row in fternoon the freshman shell mile mark, and rowed a time

ck paddle this afternoon. e to resent bitterly the re- ave changed their style of exactly as it was last year. ll who have seen Syracuse it has changed. Ten Eyck er than that of Cornell or n the men were rowing this ed the stroke to be thirty- Courtney of Cornell said to with my crew. If my men a crew which does not de- or age for victory, but upon well as power, I shall make

stroke of the Syracuse crew, rowing this afternoon, and hotel. He is suffering from

Rows at Henley.

HE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MES, June 22.—The Vesper rowed over the course today style was good. The tims owed no signs of exhaustion. to me the Leander crew ht evening while making the against a dead wind. Thorn ot row themselves dead in will only do it in a race."

s Y. M. C. A. Meet.

June 22.—[Special.]—Nine Young Men's Christian as- towns competed in a suc- e this afternoon. Monmouth and received a loving cup- th 28, Peoria third with 26, with 16. The feature was the row of Evvard of Pontiac

"AN" UCTION

ral Wharf (foot d-famous vessel. ley of the best of condition by sound as ever, in commission New sails and ee boats in all; ld over for her —as a schooner ther particulars

Auctioneer, Quincy, Mass.

STOCKS STILL CLIMBING

ORGANIZED OPERATORS TRY TO ATTRACT OUTSIDERS.

Offerings Appear in New York and Are Absorbed Rapidly, and Belief Is Current in Existence of Sleeping Short Interests Which May Be Forced Into Open by Higher Prices —Combine Not Seeking Accumulation, but to Establish Confidence.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—In the hands of an organized party of skillful operators, the stock market continued on its upward march for the fourth successive day. Offerings appeared in large numbers, those making them hoping to depress prices. But these obstacles were absorbed with rapidity. Current events of great importance are not considered with such apprehension as is the possible existence of sleeping short interests which is believed have been held for some time. A sufficient advance would dislodge such interests. It is believed the organized upward is for the purpose of lifting prices rather than to secure accumulations at low- er prices, and this lifting is to attract out- side buyers by a supposed strength in the market.

The influence of yesterday's increase in the trading dividend was obvious in the direc- tion taken by today's speculation, the largest operations centering in the Pennsylvania issue. The Reading increase is supposed to indicate the probable policy of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio, and the effect to result to the Pennsylvania itself from the holdings of these subsidiary stocks will be a sharper in the movement. An im- portant sentiment in the iron trade reported by the Iron Age was dwelt upon, but the United States Steel stocks themselves were not coming into the movement, and the preferred stock failed to share to any extent at all.

Profit taking made the market irregular as the day, but the day's gains were not substantially impaired. Bonds were firm. Total sales, par value, $3,340,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Cotton—Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual busi- ness in bankers' bills at 487@487.05 for demand, and at $485.10@485.15 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, $485@485. Commercial bills, 484¾@485. Bar silver, 53¾. Mexican dollars, 43¾. Government bonds, steady. Railroad bonds firm. Money on call, easy, 2@2¼ per cent; closing bid 2; offered at 2¼. Time money slightly firmer; sixty days, 3 per cent; ninety days, 3¼; six months, 3¾@4.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing—June 22.	June 21.
Am Cot Oil pfd. 100	91	91	91	91	
Am Sugar Ref. 34,000	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	91¼	93⅛
Am Tel & Cable. 100	97	97	97	97	
Am Tobacco. 1,000	344	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
Am Tobacco pfd. 300	92½	92½	92½	92½	92¾
Anaconda. 1,200	45¾	46	45¾	46	45⅞
Atchison. 2,000	87	87⅝	87	87⅝	87⅜
Atchison pfd. 2,700	41¾	41⅞	37⅜	37⅝	41¾
Atlantic Coast Line. 3,900	45¾	46	45	46	45¾
Baltimore & Ohio. 1,000	118	118	118	118	118¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit. 100	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
Canadian Pacific. 32,000	174¾	175¼	174¾	175¼	175¾
Central of N. J. 1,300	121¾	122	121¾	122	121
Chesapeake & Ohio. 300	56	56	56	56	55
Chicago & Alton. 100	33	33	33	33	33
Chicago & Alton pfd. 800	71	72	71	72	72
Chicago Great Western. 5,000	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
Chicago Great Western pfd. 1,000	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Chicago Great Western D. 1,000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago Milwaukee & St. P. 1,200	165	165	164	164	165
Chicago Milwaukee & St. P. pfd. 1,700	194	194	194	194	194
Chicago & Northwestern. 1,200	215	215	214	214	215
Chicago & Northwestern pfd. 100	264	264	264	264	264
Chicago R. I. & Pacific. 5,800	42¾	43	42¾	43	42¾
Chicago R. I. & Pacific pfd. 100	78	78	78	78	78
Chicago Terminal. 2,300	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
Chicago Terminal pfd. 900	43¼	43¼	43	43	43
Colorado & Southern. 1,000	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd. 2,300	94¾	94¾	94	94	94¾
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd. 900	43¼	43¼	43	43	43
Delaware & Hudson. 100	168	168	168	168	167¾
Delaware Lackawanna & W. 1,000	280	280	280	280	280
Denver & Rio Grande. 20,500	41¾	42	41¼	41¾	41¾
Denver & Rio Grande pfd. 1,000	94	94	94	94	94
Erie. 1,000	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Erie 1st pfd. 300	94	94¼	94	94¼	93¾
Erie 2d pfd. 1,000	79¾	80	79¾	80	79¾
Great Northern pfd. 200	281¾	283½	281¾	283½	283½
Great Northern Ore ctfs. 1,000	76¾	77	76¾	77	76¾
Illinois Central. 8,000	147	148¼	147	148	147
Iowa Central. 10,000	25¾	26	25¾	26	25¾
Iowa Central pfd. 2,400	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Kansas & Texas. 2,500	21	21	21	21¼	21
Kansas & Texas pfd. 1,000	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Louisville & Nashville. 300	120½	121	120½	120½	120½
Manhattan Elevated. 3,000	160½	161	160½	160½	160¾
Metropolitan Street Ry. 1,000	133¾	134	133¾	134	134
Mexican Central. 1,000	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Minneapolis & St. L. 1,100	144¾	145¾	142¾	144¾	142¾
Minneapolis & St. L. pfd. 300	186½	186½	186	186½	186½
Missouri Pacific. 1,000	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Missouri Pacific W. 8,200	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	51¾
Mobile & Ohio. 12,200	81¾	82¾	81¾	82¾	81¾
Nashville & Chattanooga. 2,200	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾
New Jersey Central. 400	98	98	98	98	98
New York Central. 16,100	137¾	138¼	137¾	138¼	138¼
New York Chicago & St. L. 1,100	32¾	33	32¾	33	32¾
New York Chicago & St. L. 1st pfd. 1,400	111¾	112	111¾	112	111
New York Chicago & St. L. 2d pfd. 3,500	74	74	74	74	74
Norfolk & Western. 28,600	104¾	107¼	104¾	106¾	106¾
Norfolk & Western pfd. 600	163	163	163	163	162½
Northern Pacific. 15,800	113¾	117¼	113¾	117¼	116¾
Ontario & Western. 1,000	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	49¾
Pacific Coast. 100	104	104	104	104	104
Pacific Coast 1st pfd. 1,200	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
Pacific Coast 2d pfd. 8,800	85¾	87¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pennsylvania. 1,000	130	130	130	130	130
Pittsburg Coal. 100	36	36	36	36	36
Pittsburg Coal pfd. 1,800	94¾	95	94¾	95	94¾
Reading. 4,700	178¾	183¾	178¾	183¾	183¾
Reading 1st pfd. 1,000	14	14	14	14	14¼
Reading 2d pfd. 2,300	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Rock Island. 1,000	29¾	30	29¾	30	29¾
Rock Island pfd. 100	64	64	64	64	64
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd. 100	66	66	66	66	66
St. L. Southwestern. 1,000	20	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
St. L. Southwestern pfd. 1,000	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Southern Pacific. 40,500	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
Southern Railway. 42,500	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Southern Railway pfd. 400	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron. 400	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
Texas & Pacific. 1,000	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
Toledo & Ohio Central. 1,000	44	44	44	44	44
Toledo St. L. & W. 200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Toledo St. L. & W. pfd. 100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific. 1,100	114¾	115¼	114¾	115¼	115¼
Union Pacific pfd. 100	93	93	93	93	93
United States Rubber. 1,100	20	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
United States Rubber 1st pfd. 100	100	100	100	100	100
United States Steel. 100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
United States Steel pfd. 1,000	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	107¾
Wabash. 1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Wabash pfd. 1,000	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie. 100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd. 100	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wisconsin Central. 1,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Wisconsin Central pfd. 100	74	74	74	74	74
Express Companies.					
Adams. 236	225	United States. 122	120	124	
American. 296	240	Wells Fargo. 230		220	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

reg.	104	@104¼
coup.	104¼	@105
reg.	104	@104¾
coup.	104	@104¾
reg.	103¼	bid
reg.	104	@104¾
coup.	104	@105¾
reg.	132	@132½
coup.	132¾	@133¼
reg.	118½	bid
coup.	108	bid

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—

U. S. A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Atch gen 4s.	97½	30000 do rfdg 4s.	91¼@91¾
Atch adj 4s.	105¼		
Atch gen 4s.	102¾	28000 Mex C con 4s.	77@78
Balt & O 4s.	104¾	8000 do 1st inc.	21¾@21¾
Can So 2d 5s.	107	2000 M St P & S M 4s.	102¾
C & O gen 4½s.	103	3000 M K-O 1st 5s.	106¾
C & O 4½s.	103¾	18000 M K-T of Tex 4s.	107¼@107⅜
C & O conv 4s.	88	20000 M K-T ext 4s.	106¼@106⅝
C B & Q 4s.	100¾	4000 Mo P 5s of 1917.	107¾
C B & Q 4s.	100¾	10000 Mo P Cent 1st 4s.	98

1000 Cent Pac 1st. 101½
11000 do 3½s. 88
1000 C-O 6s. 117¾
20000 do 4½s. 107¾@108
54000 C B-Q 4s. 101
1000 do 1owa 4s. 101¾
5000 do Ill 3½s. 97¾
5000 Chi Gas 5s. 100
44000 C I & L 4s. 100¾@100¾
617000 do 4s. 81¼@82¼
8000 do refg 4s. 96½
62000 Colo Ind 5s. 71@72
170000 do P. 69¾@70¾
5000 Colo So 4s. 94½
30000 Con Gas ct fs. 171¾@172¼
12000 Con Tob 4s. 82¾@83¼
10000 D M. P D ex 4s. 85@85¾
10000 D-R G 4s. 102¼@102¾
5000 Erie ct 4s. 104¾
8000 do prior lien 4s. 103¼@103¾
21000 do Pa Coal 4s. 95¾
30000 do g m 4s. 94¾@95¼
5000 F-P M 6s. 125½
4000 Ft W-D 1st. 110¾
2000 Gen Elec 5s. 131
91000 Gr Bay R 2¾@2¾
4000 Houston-Tex Cent 4s. 100¾@100
18000 Imp Jap 6s. 100¾@101¾
97000 do 2d 6s. 88@90¾
451000 do 4½s ctfs. 82¼@82¾
5000 Int Pump 6s. 105¾
15000 K C F S-M 4s. 89¾
5000 K C So 5s. 71
2700 Kinney Co 4s. 93
23000 L S-M S 4s. 101¾
1000 Long Island 1st g. 102¾
11000 L & N 4s. 105¾@105¾
35000 do col 4s. 99
1000 Met St 5s. 116

Total sales, $3,304,500.

ADVANCE IN BERRY PRICES.

Berries were firmer yesterday, light offerings and a fair demand causing higher prices. Choice stock of all kinds of berries sold well. There were no important changes in other markets.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra fine, 80 per cent fresh. 17c
Do prime firsts. 16c
Do, at mark, general receipts, cases in- cluded. 12@13c
Southern stock. 10@11c
Butter, creamery, ex- tras. 19¾c
Firsts. 18@19c
Seconds. 16@17c
Dairies, Cooley. 17c
Packing stock. 14c
Cheese, twins. 9¼c
Do, daisies. 10¼c

FRUIT.

Oranges, box. $2.00@4.25
Strawberries, 16 quarts. 25@60c
Blackberries, 24 quarts. 75c@$1.50
Red raspberries, 24 quarts. $1.25@2.00
Black raspberries, 24 quarts. 90c@$1.50
Apples, 1 bu. $1.00@2.25
Apples, bels. $1.00@4.50
Cherries, 24 quarts. $1.00@2.00
Bananas, per bunch. 50c@$1.75
Lemons, boxes. $3.25@4.25
Pineapples, case. $2.00@2.50

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bu. 30@50c
Asparagus, one-third bu. 75c@$1.25
Beets, 100 bunches. $1.75@2.00
Cabbage, new crates. 50c@$1.50
Celery, box. $1.00@2.50
Green peas, bu. $1.00@1.25
Green onions, bunch. 6@8c
Potatoes, bu. 10@15c
Do new, bu. 25@40c
Onions, sack. 40@85c
Beans, handpicked. $1.65
Lettuce, heads, per tub. 25@50c
Do leaf, case. 15@20c
Cucumbers, doz. 20@40c
Rhubarb, bunch. 5@10c
Tomatoes, per case. 50@65c
Spinach, tub. 25@35c
String beans, boxes. 50c@$1.25

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys. 14@15c
Live chickens. 11c
Spring. 16@22c
Live geese, per doz. $4.00@6.00
Live ducks. 10@14c
Iced chickens. 11@11½c
Iced turkeys. 15c
Iced ducks. 11@13c

VEAL.

60@80 lbs. 6@7c
85@126 lbs. 7@7½c
Choice. 8@8½c
Coarse and heavy. 5@6c

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Kavanagh—221882—Evans vs. Riley; ord. amdg. dec. as of March 4.

Judge Frost—8839—Hubank vs. Hubank; dec. div.—24434?—Alfs vs. Alfs; dec. div.—6834—Duffy vs. Duffy; dec. div.

Judge Patton—6018—Biewer vs. Biewer; dec. div.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tuley—12096—Kruse vs. Retzloff; dec. sale.

Judge Healy—14081—Weinstein vs. Weinstein; dec. div.—12918—Richards vs. C. T. and T. Co.; dec. sale.—13817—Sanford vs. Vane; dec. sale.—6—Grassi vs. Grassi; dec. div.—13245—Davidge vs. Davidge; dec. div.

Judge Honoré—14136—In re. petn. of Grafcynin- ski; dec. changing name.

Judge Mack—26?67—In re. petn. of Schwarz; dec.

Judge Thompson—13790—Bosich vs. Bosich; dec. div.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Chytraus—215909—Sarah Menzloff vs. city; on ver., $300.

Judge Gary—234097—Charles A. Koepke, admr. est. Fred Lorgen, dec'd., vs. R. R. Govin et al., recvrs. C. U. T. Co.; on findg., $500; set.—234092—M. Halpin vs. P. R. Wilson; on findg., $44.20.

Judge Wright—231861—Antony Broland vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $1,800; set.

Judge Patton—22937—Henrietta Kidderlein vs. city; on findg., 22,950—Joseph Walkowski vs. city; on findg., $125.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Honoré—262608—Antonio Torturiello et al. vs. Caroline Del Genio, by defr. Judge of March 20, 1886; for $2,126.75 revived.—262611—C. F. Spaulding vs. George R. Turley; by defr., $120.80.—262177—North American Railway Con- struction Co. vs. J. Henry; by defr., $5,675.26 and condnl. judgt. vs. garn. and ord. for scl. fa.

Judge Windes—27?7?—Walter Nell vs. Matthew Bouve; plff. remtr., $12.25; def. t. denied and judgt., $119.60; appl. bond in 20 ds. and bill ex. 30 ds.—24?705—Peter Weinard vs. Elisabeth Ral- lis; mo. n. d. denied and judgt., $200; appl. bond in 20 ds. and bill ex. 30 ds.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—Submitted cases. On trial, 2749.

Judge Kavanagh—Set contested motions.

Judge Tuley—Trial, 6817, 10361, 10365, 10368, 10371, 10372, 10376, 10386, 10387, 10389, 10390, 10691, 10695, 10697, 8178, 9817. On trial, 2927.

Judge Holdom—Trial call, 6181 9806, 6729, 4795, 6637, 9022, 7498, 5362. On trial, 8022.

Judge Chytraus—Law motions of course and law contested motions. Set cases, 731, 6823, 6596, 11586, 4783.

Judge Wright—Trial call, 5391, 7811, 7293, 7906, 8704, 8939, 8814, 5520, 6651, 4607, 8842, 9281. On trial, 4180.

Judge Patton—Call of city calendar, 2948, 2954, 2661, 2668, 2669, 2692, 2719, 2722, 2743, 2748, 2751, 2754, 2763, 2770, 2777, 2780. On trial, 2947.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Law trial calendar—10279, 27665, 25486, 29760, 12007, 10330, 10432, 8748, 11246 8122, 28?688, 11701, 11185, 11073, 12247, 11351, 3072, 7656.

Judge Tuley—Chancery calendar—11?97, 2?0882, 6713, 12?33, 10139, 3407. On hearing, 252.

Judge Healy—Chancery calendar—Jones vs. Brayton. On hearing, 9624.

Judge Clifford—Assigned cases.

Judge Honoré—Law motions of course. Law contested motions, 11839, 8?87, 8?88, 8?89, 8?90, 9296, 12?57, 28?65, 27?72, 24481, 11911, 28?65, 30496. City vs. Smith, 22523, 11824.

Judge Mack—Juvenile court.

Judge Windes—29?01, 2904. Assigned cases. On trial, 11995.

Judge Thompson—City cases, 7879, 5927, 7907, 7952, 8022, 8133, 8151. On trial, 8068.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—No announcement.

Judge Slusser—County court law calendar. Trial call, 22136, 22172, 22173, 22170, 22181, 22185, 22156. On trial, 21?68.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—10 a. m., motions. 10:30 a. m., set cases. Estate of George C. Benton.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Barnes—4295, 4396, 4392, 510, 523, 563, 664, 1219.

Judge Chetlain—Call not extended.

Judge Dolton—2969, 2970, 2973, 2974, 2968, 2975, 292, 287, 1183, 1131, 1132, 752, 756, 762.

Judge Kersten—Call not extended.

Judge McEwen—Call not extended.

Judge Tuthill—4424 4428, 4429, 3590, 4402, 501.

Judge Walker—City cases, 16085, 16356, 16435, 16901, 16949, 16706. Balance of cases on Thurs- day's call.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Kohlsaat—In chambers.

Judge Landis—Motions and law trial calendar.

Judge Anderson—Law trial calendar and cases from Judges Landis' call.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Bethea—10 a. m., motions.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

12104—H. H. Gray; liabilities, $2,282; assets, $77. R. M. Shaffner, atty.

12105—Petn. of S. J. Stebbins Hardware co. et al. to have J. H. Smith & Co. declared bkrpt.; claims, $1,464.84 to date.

12106—Leland P. Loomis; liabilities, $669; assets, $301. H. E. Herod, atty.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Supreme court decisions today were as follows:

Boone vs. Graham; rehearing denied.

Stone et al. vs. Mulvane; motion by appellee to withdraw briefs withdrawn.

Briggs vs. People of State of Illinois; motion by plaintiff in error for writ of error and supersedeas; allowed.

Brown vs. Trustee of Schools, etc.; motion by appellant to supply index to abstract allowed.

Harvey vs. County of Cook; joint motion to con- tinue to October term allowed.

Coal Belt R. R. Co. vs. New Ohio Washed Coal Co.; dismissed as per stipulation.

Stone et al. vs. Mulvane, extrx.; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellant by C. W. Greenfield, for appellee by John Schwender.

McLennan et al. vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellee by Robert Redfield.

Gage vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellee by Robert Redfield.

Noyes vs. City of Chicago; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellee by Frank Johnston Jr.

Home Building and Loan Association of Aurora vs. McKay; submitted on briefs and oral argument by E. L. Chapin for appellant and John S. Sears for appellee.

Wichtman et al vs. Evanston Yaryan Co.; sub- mitted on briefs and oral argument for appellant by Landon Evans.

Swick vs. Colwan et al.; submitted on briefs.

Chicago and Alton Ry. Co. et al. vs. Jennings; submitted on briefs.

Lloyd vs. Matthews; submitted on briefs.

Coal Belt Ry. Co. vs. Carterville Mining Co.; dis- missed as per stipulation.

Mumford et al. vs. Barry et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument by Asa Matthews and Jefferson Orr for appellant; by W. L. Vanvenenter for appellee.

Coal Belt Electric Ry. Co. vs. Kays; submitted on briefs.

Cowen vs. Curren et al.; submitted on briefs and oral argument for appellant by James H. Wilker- son; for appellee by P. L. Krlete.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Friday, June 23, 1905.

PRICES FIXED ON CATTLE.

EVIDENCE INDICATES AGREEMENT MADE BY PACKERS.

Stock Raiser Tells Grand Jurors That First Offer Made to Him on Any Day at the Yards Was Never Raised by Supposed Rivals Among the Buyers — Railroad Men Are Ques- tioned in Regard to Rebates — Al- leged Violation of Injunction.

As a diversion from the examination of rail- road traffic men, who are proving hard cus- tomers for the federal grand jury, which is seeking enlightenment on rebate matters, strengthening evidence was sought yesterday on the subject of the control of market prices in cattle by the packers.

E. C. Sholes, a cattle feeder from Burling- ton, Ill., was called to the stand. He proved a good witness, testifying that the buyers from the various houses enter apparently into secret understandings every day as to the price to be paid for cattle.

Mr. Sholes was brought to the attention of District Attorney Morrison by two grand jurors, Christopher Barnhart of Wilming- ton, Ill., and Fred Weed of Hampshire, Ill. After giving his testimony to the grand jury Mr. Sholes discussed the reasons for his belief that there is a combination to restrain and control the trade in the stockyards pits.

All Name the Same Price.

"I buy cattle in the open market," he said, "and feed from six days to six months. The grand jurors wanted to know if the trust had regular days and off days in the buying of cattle, and I told them what I have ob- served in the yards.

"There appears to be some sort of an un- derstanding between the buyers for the big houses. On certain mornings the buyer for one house will come around first and inspect the cattle. Then he will name a figure. No matter whether we think it is too small or not we cannot get any better figures from the buyers of the other houses, who do not ap- pear at all anxious to buy on some days, and, at any rate, refuse to give a price any better than the one named by the first man. The next morning the head buyer for another house will get into the field first, and so it keeps on. The evidence, perhaps, does not amount to much, but there must be some- thing under all that."

Three Railroad Men Testify.

Beside Sholes, three railroad traffic men testified. They were guarded in the witness room all the afternoon, and were instructed by the secret service men, who shadowed them, not to talk about what transpired before the grand jury. One of these men, it was learned, was J. A. Ridgley, general freight agent for the Louisville and Nash- ville railroad. Another was a railroad man from Kansas City.

According to Mr. Morrison, the investiga- tion will occupy a large part of next week, and the grand jury is not likely to report its findings until July 1, when the present court term ends.

For several reasons, chief among them the brief time of life left to the grand jury, and the fact that two of the railroad wit- nesses wanted have disappeared, it is in- timated by some of the federal officials that the question of railroad rebates may be dropped for the present. It is proving too big a subject.

Is Anti-Trust Law Violated?

President Roosevelt's published statement that the government has proof that the pack- ers willfully have violated the Grosscup in- junction caused some excitement among the federal officials, but they declined to discuss the subject, contenting themselves with the admission that the evidence secured could not be used in contempt proceedings, but that the attorneys would know where to get the proper evidence if contempt proceedings should be started before Judge Grosscup.

"In a way," explained an attorney con- nected with the packers' interests, "the gov- ernment is not investigating the Grosscup injunction violation, but it cannot be vio- lated without violating the anti-trust law, and that law cannot be violated without vio- lating the injunction.

"The president Roosevelt is not a lawyer. He does not refer to the evidence presented be- fore this grand jury. He probably has not seen it. It will be found that there is no strong evidence of a violation of the Sherman act. What else can these delays and the calling in of new witnesses mean?"

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL ENJOIN DUMPING GROUNDS.

Householders Near Wrightwood and Ashland Avenues Plan to Appeal to Courts for Restraining Order.

A property owners' crusade against the city's dumping grounds in the vicinity of Wrightwood and Ashland avenues probably will result in an early application to the courts for a restraining order. This was the statement made yesterday by George Will- iams, 327-329 Southport avenue.

"The residents in this vicinity have made numerous unsuccessful complaints to the city street and health departments, and the time has come for action," said Williams yester- day. "The city would not countenance the dumping of garbage inside the city limits by a private individual, but in this respect the city is itself a flagrant violator of its own ordinances."

The grounds are not the property of the city, but are owned by various private inter- ests, hence desire to have the grounds brought into grade has enabled the city to use them for the dumping of garbage.

"I do not see what the city can do about it," said Superintendent of Streets Doherty yesterday. "It is the only dumping ground of any consequence the city has on the north- west side, and it has furnished a repository for the city's refuse for over ten years. All the garbage from ten or twelve of the north- west wards is dumped there.

"Previous efforts have been made to pre- vent the city from dumping its garbage in- side the city and have failed. The courts uni- formly have taken the position that it was better that the garbage should be put in one place than that it should be allowed to lie on the streets and in the alleys."

CORTELYOU HITS GRAFT PLAN.

Issues Order Prohibiting Postal Em- ployes from Acting as Clothing House Agents.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Postmaster General Cortelyou issued an or- der to the postal service today which is in- tended to stop an insidious kind of graft. The order prohibits postal employes from acting as agents for manufacturers' clothing houses throughout the country, which make a specialty of manufacturing and selling uniforms for letter carriers. The attention of Mr. Cortelyou was drawn to the abuse by firms which had no agents within the service. Investigation revealed that in many cases the superintendent or one of his subordinates in the postoffice would persuade a newly appointed letter carrier that it was advisa- ble for him to purchase his uniform through his superior officer, who represented a cer- tain clothing house. It was a good business, both for the manufacturer and his agent, but prevented the firms not familiar with the practice from getting any orders.

ADVANCE GUARD AT CAMP.

Detail of First Chicago Regiment to Prepare Quarters for Main Body Near Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The advance guard of the First regiment of Chi- cago, Capt. Gunther commanding, arrived at Camp Lincoln this morning. The detail will have the camp in readiness for the recep- tion of the regiment Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. The incoming regiment will mark the opening of the annual encampment. The regiment totals 800 men and will come here on a special train.

Swamp Agitators Meet.

Memphis, Tenn., June 22.—[Special.]—Five hun- dred farmers and business men from throughout Arkansas and Tennessee convened here today to formulate resolutions demanding a government appropriation for draining the Arkansas swamps.

GAS FOR COOKING

GAS is the *best fuel* for Summer because the heat is all *under the pans* and not distributed throughout the kitchen. Strike a match and there is instantly all the heat you want just where you want it. Turn a valve and the *heat stops* at once.

You ought to have a gas range *NOW*—it will make your *kitchen* as comfortable as the *parlor.*

Buy the Gas Range on *Easy Payments* if you wish. We will deliver and connect it *free.* Ask the Main Office or any Appliance Sales- room for prices and terms.

APPLIANCE SALESROOMS

517 West Madison Street, Telephone Monroe 190
1264 East Ravenswood Park, Telephone Sheridan 862
235 Blue Island Avenue, Telephone Canal 1494.
11107 Michigan Avenue, Telephone Pullman 131
1589 Ogden Avenue, Telephone Canal 1157
338 W. Sixty-Third Street, Telephone Westworth 477
548 Lincoln Avenue, Telephone North 1429.
1017 Milwaukee Avenue, Telephone Monroe 1341
3481 Archer Avenue, Telephone Yards 452
9215 Commercial Avenue, Telephone South Chicago 68

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Telephone Central 1076

MANY SALES MADE IN VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Martin C. Anderson Buys Property in Malden Street for $32,000—Atlas Brewing Company Acquires Land.

Martin C. Anderson has sold to Henry C. Dovenmuehle the flat property in Malden street, 105 feet south of Leland avenue, with 50x163 feet of ground, west front, for $32,000, including an incumbrance of $24,000.

David R. Lewis has quitclaimed to James B. Waller an undivided half interest in the property at the southwest corner of State and Schiller streets, 83x228 feet, for $31,972. This property was bought recently by Mr. Lewis at partition sale.

William H. Carter has sold to the Atlas Brewing company 55x40 feet in Harmon court, for $16,500. The property has been in the Carter family for forty-eight years.

William C. Boyden has quitclaimed to the Winnetka park district 237 feet on Sheridan road by 390 feet deep to Lake Michigan, for $25,000.

Louis S. McMillan has bought from Mar- garet Dahlin the flat property in Prairie avenue, just south of Sixtieth street, with 50x170 feet of ground, for $23,900, subject to an incumbrance of $12,000.

Adolf Helle is trustee for a loan of $23,000, six months

JULY SHORTS IN ALARM.

RAIN PREDICTIONS START A RUSH TO COVER.

High Cash Prices Being Paid for Old Wheat Here and by Millers for Early Arrivals of New Wheat in the South Are Bullish Factors—Corn Holds Strong Against Liquidation—Oats Respond to Theories of Their Relative Cheapness.

Perturbation on the part of July wheat shorts, deftly stimulated by early buying by some of the bulls, which developed a scarcity of offerings, and intensified by reports of high cash prices paid for both old and new wheat, forced a sharp advance of 1½c in the price. On the bulge there was heavy profit taking, and the market, which had touched 90¾c, reacted under it, but closed at 90c, a net gain of 1¼c for the day.

September lost ¼c early on pressure due to a favorable weather map, showing no rains either in Kansas or the northwest. But September shorts were not easy in mind with the July climbing, and there was an advance of 1c to 84¾c, half of which was lost at the close, which was at a net gain of ¼c for the day. June wheat was bid up to $1.03, a premium which made it easier to hold the July over 90c.

Reported sales of 75,000 bu No. 2 hard winter at $1.02¾@1.03, with some high prices paid for the early arrivals of new wheat in other markets, were bull factors. St. Louis reported the arrival of 1,000 sacks of new red winter wheat from the Mississippi river bottoms in Missouri, a large part of which had been bought by a southern Illinois miller at $1.00. Toledo millers were reported bidding 90c in St. Louis for new No. 2 red winter for shipment up to July 15. Local millers were said to be paying 94c for new wheat in southern Missouri, at the thrasher. Another sale of a cargo to eastern millers was reported from Duluth.

New Wheat Coming Soon.

The fact that bids were asked for round lots of new red winter wheat for shipment to this market by Wednesday next, indicating an early movement, and the report of a late break in cash wheat price in Kansas City of 4c to 92c for No. 3 hard were factors in the late reaction.

Some of the nervousness of shorts was caused by the prediction of more showers both southwest and northwest today. There were complaints from Louisville of damage to wheat in shock in Kentucky and southern Indiana. Kansas City messages said cutting wheat was general over three-quarters of Kansas with weather favorable. There were claims from Minneapolis that the flour demand was improved and purchases of wheat in the country only one-third those of a year ago at this time. Minneapolis stocks decreased 450,000 bu for five days. Receipts there were larger than last year and primary markets got 251,000 bu, compared with 214,000 bu a year ago. Liverpool closed steady to ¼d higher, Paris at ¼c to 1c.

There was fair commission selling early on the improved weather, but July advanced easily on buying by Kneeland, Ware-Leland, Barrell-Rankin, and McReynolds, while Daggett-Lake, Logan-Bryan, and Kneeland bought September on the advance. Around top prices Bartlett-Frazier and Pringle-Fitch-Rankin had July to sell. Armour sold about 500,000 bu from 90¼c down to the close, while Comstock and Champlin sold September.

Corn Resists Pressure.

Better weather and fair receipts with continued liquidation of old July by Bartlett brokers encouraged other local selling and there was a break of ½c in that delivery to 54¼c. But there was commission buying, which the crowd thought might be for Armour, and local traders bought on the strength in wheat, forcing a rally of ⅝c. There was some realising on this upturn and the market closed on a small reaction, unchanged to ¼c higher for the day. There was selling by Logan-Bryan, Brosseau, and Cudahy brokers. Gifford and Pringle-Fitch-Rankin were buyers of old July, giving up Regua on their purchases. Comstock bought more old September, but had some to sell on the bulge. Love bought back the line of 500,000 bu of July, 1906, corn sold the day before.

Country acceptances were light with some houses and fair with others. Illinois selling the most. There were 434 cars in and 447 estimated. Primary receipts are now considerably larger than a year ago, 609,000 bu for the day, compared with 331,000 bu. Cash prices were about steady and there was a fair shipping demand, sales 275,000 bu. Liverpool futures were steady to ¼d higher. Clearances were 78,000 bu, and the seaboard reported 72,000 bu sold for export.

Another Gain in Oats.

Confidence that oats ought to bring more money in view of the high prices of corn, regardless of the size of the growing crop, was strong enough to add ½c to the price of all deliveries, September selling up to 35½c and closing at 30¾c bid. A strong cash market, prices relatively unchanged to ½c higher, light supplies, and light country sales encouraged speculative buying. Shipping sales were about 175,000 bu. Receipts were 126 cars and the estimate 96 cars. Seaboard clearances were 3,000 bu, export sales, 50,000 bu.

Small Gains in Provisions.

Provisions made fair progress in an upward direction, encouraged by strength in grain and an advance of 5c in hogs at the yards, but the close found prices only steady to 2½c higher for pork, steady for lard, and 2½@5c higher for ribs. Selling of lard by Congdon-Steever was taken by some to mean the Milwaukee Cudahys and by some the local operator of that name. There was moderate buying of lard and ribs by the packers early, but the bulk of the trade was changing, selling of July and buying of September, Cudahy Packing company taking that course in lard. Local hog receipts were 27,000 head and 20,000 are estimated for today. At the western markets there were 85,300 head, against 71,000 last week and 60,100 last year. Liverpool quoted meats 6d lower and lard steady.

Small Markets Are Slow.

Rye was dull and steady. September 63½@63¾c asked. July 66c nominal, and No. 2 carlots 78@79c. Receipts, 1 car.

Barley ruled steady, malting grades 42@49c, feed 38@42c, and screenings 25@42c. Receipts were 12 cars.

Flaxseed was steady. No. 1 northwestern $1.43 and No. 1 $1.25. September was $1.28 asked. Receipts, 1 car here, 7 cars at Minneapolis, and 2 at Duluth.

Timothy seed was firm, June $3.00 and September $3.25 bid, and country lots $2.00@3.00. June cloverseed was $11.75@12.25.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low	Closing—June 22.	June 21.
July	88¾-90¼	90⅜	88¾	90	88⅝-⅞
Sept.	83⅝-84	84⅞	83⅝	84⅜	84¼
Dec.	80¾-80⅞	81⅜	80¾	81⅛	80¾
May	86⅜	86¾	85⅞	86⅜	----

CORN.

July	54⅜-54⅝	55¼	54¼	54¾-⅞	54⅜-½
Sept.	53½	53⅝	53	53⅜	54⅛
Dec.	53-53¼	53⅝-¾	53	53⅜	53¾
May	52⅝	53¼	52⅝-¾	53⅛-⅜	53⅝
*Sept.	53⅝	53¾	53⅜	53⅝	54⅛
*Dec.	49⅞	50⅛	49⅝	50	49⅝
*May	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅞	48⅝

†Old. *New.

OATS.

July	31¼	32	31¼	31⅞-32	31⅜
Sept.	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	29⅝-¾
Dec.	29⅝-30⅛	31¼	30½	31¼	30⅜
May	27½	28	27½	28	27½

MESS PORK.

July	12.55	12.55	12.47½	12.47½	12.47½
Sept.	12.82½	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.77½

LARD.

July	7.35	7.37½	7.22½	7.23½	7.22½
Sept.	7.42	7.43	7.32½	7.32½	7.32½

SHORT RIBS.

July	7.55	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.52½
Sept.	7.70	7.72½	7.70	7.72½	7.72½
Oct.	7.82½	7.85	7.80	7.82½	7.80

Price Range Elsewhere.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing—Jn. 22.	Jn. 21.
New York—					
July wheat	93⅜	95¼-⅜	93⅜	94¾	94⅛
Sept. wheat	88⅜	89	88⅜	89	88⅝
July corn	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	60
Sept. corn	58⅜	59⅛	58⅜	58⅞	58⅜
St. Louis—					
July wheat	81¼-⅜	83	81¼	82¾	81¾-¾
Sept. wheat	81⅜-½	82⅜	81⅜-½	82¼-⅜	81½
July corn	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜	53⅛	52⅝
Sept. corn	----	----	----	51¾	51¼
Toledo—					
July wheat	88¾-⅞	90⅜	88¾-⅞	90⅛	88⅞
Sept. wheat	83¾-84	84⅞	83⅞	84¾	84¼
Kansas City—					
July wheat	79¾	80⅝	79¾	79¾-⅞	79⅜
Sept. wheat	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76⅜-½	75⅞
July corn	49⅜	50	49⅜	49⅞	50
Sept. corn	47½	48	47½	47⅞	47¾
Minneapolis—					
Cash	1.10⅜	1.11⅜	1.10⅜	1.11⅜	1.11⅜
July wheat	1.08⅜	1.09⅜	1.08⅜	1.09⅜	1.08⅜

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Eastern millers who have held off as long as they could without buying were in the local market again yesterday and took 105,000 bu wheat. The bulk of the amount was No. 2 hard, 25,000 bu of which sold at $1.02⅝@1.03 in store, and 50,000 bu at $1.03¼. A lot of 15,000 bu No. 2 red sold at $1.03 store, and that grade was quotably $1.04 later. No. 1 northern was nominally 2¾c over July in store. The majority of the cash houses are practically out of old wheat and the business is narowing down to the Wrenn house, which owns most of the hard wheat, and one or two other firms. At Minneapolis No. 1 northern was steady at $1.11¾, and at Duluth $1.11¼ in store, with a sale of 100,000 bu reported. Kansas City was easy on the receipt of 4 cars of new wheat and the expectation of a steady daily increase. No. 2 hard was 1c lower at 95@$1.01, and No. 3 hard 4c lower at 91@99c. St. Louis quoted No. 2 red at 92½c in store. There was a fairly good demand for corn, with sales 530,000 bu. The sample market eased ¼c early, with several of the recent buyers out of the market, but turned steady later with futures. Oats were in better demand and sales were 175,000 bu, including 40,000 bu standard. Duluth sold 150,000 bu oats c. i. f. Buffalo, and 500,000 bu the day before.

Sixty-five red, red roses encircled by a snow white ribbon, in the folds of which nestled a box of 100 genuine cigars (boxes of sixty-five not having been invented) was the tribute paid by friends on the cash side of the exchange floor yesterday to William Smillie, chief supervising grain inspector, on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday. Preceding the presentation a short and fitting speech was made by James Crighton, and following it Mr. Smillie shook innumerable hands. Mr. Smillie is one of the young old men of the grain trade, having been supervising inspector twenty-three years, succeeding Inspector Parker in 1882, and having previously been in the inspection department ten years. Before going into the inspection department Mr. Smillie was in the elevator business, at one time with the old firm of Armour & Dole.

The holders of warehouse receipts C 4652 and C 7007, one for 787.5 bu No. 2 spring wheat, and the other for 4,174 bu of the same grade, will not get much for their wheat if they should present the receipts and demand delivery. The documents must have been lost years ago, for one lot was unloaded in Armour elevator B Oct. 18, 1892, by E. P. Bacon, and the other a day later in Armour elevator A, the receipt issued to Armour & Co. Storage charges for nearly thirteen years more than eat up the value of the wheat, even in these times of good prices, or about $1.15 a bushel. Armour & Co. have posted a notice calling upon the holders of the receipts to take the wheat, as they cannot longer. If this is not done in two months the wheat will be sold at public auction.

A correspondent of the Armour Grain company finds good things to say of the wheat crop around Palmyra, Mo., where Inglis predicted light yields. He writes: "From personal observation there is a fairly uniform crop throughout this district and not one field that could be termed poor. I am satisfied the yield will reach 20 bushels per acre, possibly 22 to 25 bu. Cutting of wheat is progressing with every horse and machine in service. Thrashing will begin in spots before the end of the week. At Elsberry today I counted ten thrashing machines, all making ready to enter the fields. The condition of the grain at the present time is perfect.

New No. 2 red wheat was offered yesterday to come here from Kansas City by next Wednesday at $1.04. Richard Gambrill had the offer, and 98c was the nearest bid he received. A little new wheat is being bought each day to come here in July. One house bought 8,000 bu red wheat in Indiana and a few cars in southern Illinois. Local houses were bidding 1¢@1c over July for No. 2 red to arrive here the first half of July, and July price to 1½c under for No. 2 hard. At Kansas City 6c over their July is bid at country stations for No. 2 hard or 3c over Chicago July. St. Louis was bidding 88c for No. 2 red.

The Southwestern Grain and Flour Journal of Wichita, Kas., does not agree with the optimistic reports of touring crop observers. The winter wheat condition, according to their figures, in Texas is 71, in Oklahoma, 72; in Missouri, 80; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 83, or a slight deterioration from government figures.

Last year Spencer was the leading bull in the St. Louis market, and Milliken the chronic bear. They have shifted their positions this year and are still on opposite sides of the market. Spencer is a bear, believing the country has raised a big crop of winter wheat and that the price must go to an export basis. Milliken was the large buyer at St. Louis yesterday, and his bid of 82c for any part of a million bushels July when the market there was 81¾c was instrumental in starting an advance to 82¾c.

"I am bullish on wheat," said J. R. Marfield of Minneapolis, who was on the floor yesterday, "because of this large amount of light weight seed used. All the thin and under, seed which needs the most favorable conditions to germinate. If it is too wet, and we have had too much rain in the northwest lately, or too dry, or if rust or any other blight attacks the plant, it will be affected more quickly and seriously than in an ordinary year."

St. Louis messages to McReynolds reported Toledo millers bidding 90c for round lots of new No. 2 red wheat for shipment first half of July. Nashville and local millers were said to be bidding 94c for wheat in southwestern Missouri. Other messages reported the arrival of 387 sacks of river wheat there Wednesday, which had been sold to a southern Illinois miller at $1.00 a bu, and the arrival of 744 sacks yesterday.

A report on wheat from Malette, S. D., says: "Have been through the country and examined about fifty wheat fields. They are looking fine; most fields beginning to form the head. Examined plant and found some of the lower blades specked little with red rust, but slight, and think no more than occurs every year more or less. The stalks are clean and perfect."

Schwabacker's estimate of provision stocks makes the totals as follows: Pork, 44,800 brls; lard, 153,500 tcs; ribs, 18,000,000 lbs. Pork shows a decrease of 2,370 brls and ribs a loss of 381,000 lbs since June 1, and lard an increase of 13,608 tcs in the same period.

Bids of 55¼c for corn sent into the country by local houses failed to bring acceptances large enough to indicate that the usual heavy June run of corn is at hand. Only two houses called acceptances fair, and the rest brought almost nothing. The total bought in the country probably did not exceed 150,000 bu.

One Kansas City message reported harvest under way over three-fourths of the state under favorable conditions, and another said they were cutting wheat thirty miles north of that place, or close to the northern line of the state.

Reports of large buying of wheat in Minneapolis by Watson were attributed to bullish reports from Jones, who is in the winter wheat belt. The reports will be published in due course when enough wheat has been bought.

"With the high prices ruling for cash wheat, exhausted stocks, and eager demand for new wheat by millers," said W. H. Lake, "September wheat at its discount under July is not likely to hurt the owner much."

"Wheat is not turning out good in lower Maryland," said a Baltimore message to McReynolds. "In western and northern Maryland it is good, in Virginia fine, and in Pennsylvania fine to good."

Traders who believe overwork in hot weather is bad for the system are signing a petition to the directors for the closing of the board on Monday, July 3, as well as on the 4th of July.

E. W. Wagner is seriously sick at Glencoe with pneumonia, following his operation for appendicitis, but his temperature has not been high, and there are other encouraging symptoms.

"Wheat in the Moose River valley," wrote a dealer at Glenburn, N. D., to W. P. Anderson, "looks perfect and there has been a considerable increase in the acreage this year."

A message from Dallas, Tex., reported the purchase of 60,000 bu of wheat from Oklahoma by Texas mills, as an evidence of the claim that the Texas crop is a light one.

St. Louis wired Logan-Bryan: "Thrashing returns coming in from Tennessee. One field where they expected 15 bu got only 6 bu. Last year this same field gave 40 bu."

Le Roy Winter, in the wheat pit for Hulburd-Warren-Chandler, is to take charge of the Minneapolis offices of that firm.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 1 car; corn, 447 cars; oats, 96 cars; rye, none; barley, 8 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

A sale of 10,000 bu new No. 3 white oats, at 30c track Chicago, for August shipment was reported yesterday.

There were charters for 100,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 1¾c.

	Sept. wheat	.85¾-⅞	89¾-¼	85¼-⅜	89	88⅝
	Duluth—					
	Cash Wheat	1.11¾	1.11¾	1.11¼	1.11¼	1.11¼
	July wheat	1.11¾	1.11¾	1.11¼	1.11¼	1.11¼
	Sept. wheat	new 83¾	84⅜	83¾	84¼	84

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	Stand-ard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	----	----	----	----	4
Corn	116	----	167	140	423
Oats	16	23	62	20	120
Rye	----	----	----	1	1
Barley	----	----	5	7	12
Totals	134	28	234	178	574

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 2,100 bu. Corn—No. 2 white, 34,875 bu; No. 3, 79,300 bu; No. 4, 400 bu. Oats—Standard, 2,100 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—Winter, 1 car No. 2 hard, 8 cars No. 4 red; spring, 4 cars No. 1 northern, 7 cars No. 2 northern, 3 cars and 48,523 bu No. 2 yellow, 7 cars No. 3 yellow, 3 cars and 193,550 bu No. 2 white. Oats—1 car No. 2 white, 1 car No. 3 white, 13 cars No. 2. Rye—8 cars No. 2.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm. Hard spring [favorite brands], $6.20@6.40; hard patents [in wood], $5.00@5.70; straight [export bags], $4.90@5.00; clear [export bags, $3.60@4.00; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.20@4.30; straight, $4.00@4.10; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.20@4.80; clear [export bags], $2.50@3.90; rye flour, brls, $4.00@4.35; sacks, $350@3.90.

WINTER—WHEAT—Firm. Sales in store and to go: 75,000 bu No. 2 hard at $1.02¾@1.03; 15,000 bu mixed lots on p. t. Free on board: No. 3 red, 80c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm. Sales free on board: No. 4, 75c; not graded, 55c.

CORN—Steady to ⅛c lower. Sales in store and to go: 352,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Sales free on board: No grade, 50@56c; No. 4, 55½@56¼c; No. 3, 55@55½c; No. 3 yellow, 56¾@56c; No. 2, 55¼@55¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55¼@56c; No. 3 white, 55@55¼c. Billed through: no grade, 51½c; No. 4, 53¼@54¼c; No. 3, 54@54½c; No. 3 yellow, 54⅛@54¾c; No. 2, 54½@54¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54½@54¾c; No. 3 white, 54@54¼c; No. 2 white, 54¼@54¾c.

OATS—Steady to ½c higher. Sales in store and to go: 175,000 bu on p. t. Sales free on board: No. 4 white, 31@32½c; No. 3 white, 32@32¾c; standard, 32@33c; No. 3, 31¾@32¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 31¾@32c; No. 3 white, 32@32¼c; standard, 32½c.

RYE—No sales reported.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales free on board or switched, by sample: Skimmings, 35c; screenings, 38@41c; barley, 40@46c.

PROVISIONS—Cash lots: Pork, $12.45@12.50; lard, $7.13@7.17½; ribs, $7.55@7.65.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady; prices quotable at following sale and business: Beef hams, $15.50@15.75; extra mess beef, $9.00@9.50; plate beef, $10.25@11.00; extra plate beef, $10.75@11.25. Tallow steady at 5¼@5¾c for edible, 5@5½c for prime packers, 4¾@4¾c for No. 1 do and 3¼@3⅝c for No. 2 do; 4¼@4¾c for city renderers, 4¾@4¾c prime country, 3½@3⅝c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 7¾@7¼c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3¼@3¼c for brown, 3¾@3¾c for yellow, 3¾@3¾c for house, 4¼@4½c for B white, and 4¾@4¾c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Offerings fair and demand light; ash pork brls, 87½@90c; oak pork brls, 92½@95c; lard tcs, $1.17½@1.20. Sales, ash pork brls, 87½@90c; oak pork brls, 95c; lard tcs, $1.20.

WHISKY—Steady basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

HAY—Timothy, dull. Receipts, 730 tons; shipments, 22 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $7.00@11.00; not graded prairie, Iowa, $11.00. Free on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $6.00@8.00; not graded prairie, Iowa, $8.00.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.50@10.50, wheat straw at $6.50@7.00, and oat straw at $6.50@7.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $9.50.

	October	8.09	8.24	8.07	8.23	8.09
	November	8.72	8.86	8.76	8.86	8.65

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 7 11-16c; mild quiet; Cordova, 10@12c.

Futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. The nominal tone was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 10 points. Sales 46,750 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
July	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.25	6.25
September	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.45
October	6.45	6.50	6.40	6.50	6.45
December	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.70
January	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.75

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; July, 6s 9¾d; September, 6s 8¾d; December, 6s 7¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 5s 4½d; futures quiet; July, 4s 8¾d; September, 4s 7¾d.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton—Spot in better demand; prices two points lower; American middling fair, 5.41c; good middling, 5.09c; middling, 4.91c; low middling, 4.76c; good ordinary, 4.57c; ordinary, 4.41c. Sales, 6,000 bales. Futures opened quiet and closed strong.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 22.—Wheat—Started on a strong and persistent advance, going to 89¼c within the first hour of trading. There was a strong undertone to the market. July closed at $1.08⅝; September, 88⅝@88¾c; December, 85¾c. The demand for cash wheat in the local market was inclined to be slow. Close: On track, No. 1 hard, $1.13⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.11¾. Bran—In bulk, $12.75@13.00.

DULUTH, Minn., June 22.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, $1.11⅝; on track, No. 1 northern, $1.11⅛; September, new, 84¼c; September, old, 89¼c. Flax—To arrive and on track, $1.48; July $1.46. Oats—To arrive and on track, 31½c. Rye—On track, 72c; September, 61½c. Barley—39½@41c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 92½c; track, new, $1.00; old, $1.05; No. 2 hard, $1.06@1.07. Corn—Easier; No. 2 cash, 52½c; track, 53½@54c. Oats—Lower for cash; No. 2 cash, 31c; track, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 32¾@33c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—Close: Wheat—July, 79¼@79¾c; September, 75¾@75¾c; December, 76c; cash No. 2 hard, 96c@$1.01; No. 2 red, 96c@$1.00. Corn—July, 49½c; September, 47¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 51½@51¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 whits, 32½@33c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, $1.13@1.14; No. 2 northern, $1.06@1.11. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 83c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 51c. Oats—Firmer; standard, 32½c. Corn—Firmer; No. 3, 55@56c.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—Cash corn—Unchanged. No. 3 yellow, 54½c; No. 3, 54½c; No. 4, 53½c; no grade, 51½@52½c. Oats—Steady; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 4 white, 31c.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—Clover seed—October, $5.59; prime alsike, $7.40; prime timothy, $1.82½.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The dry goods market is steadily tending upward, with buyers evidently becoming anxious regarding many lines, on which deliveries are impossible. Buyers will be obliged to pay bigger prices than were necessary a few weeks ago.

Metals—Spot tin in London was again higher, with speculative support the feature. Spot closed at £139 12s 6d and futures at £138 5s. Locally the market is quiet, but holders are firm and spot is quoted at $30.37½@30.62½. Copper was unchanged at £66 2s 6d for both spot and futures in the London market. Locally the situation remains unchanged. Lead was unchanged at £13 at London and at $4.50@4.60 locally. Spelter closed at £24 in London, but was weak here at $5.30. Iron closed at 49s 4d in Glasgow and at 45s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally the iron market is unchanged.

Butter—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 8,055 pkgs. In Philadelphia Firm; extra, western creamery, 21½c; extra nearby prints, 22½c.

Eggs—Quiet, unchanged; receipts, 16,545 pkgs. In Philadelphia—Firm; western fresh, 16½@17½c.

Poultry—Alive quiet; western spring chickens, 22c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 15c. Dressed firm; western broilers, 20@25c; fowls, 15½c; turkeys, 13@17c.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Petroleum—Easy.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—Oil—North Lima, 86c; South Lima and Indiana, 81c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 22.—Credit balances, $1.27. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 78,432 brls; average, 78,446 brls. Runs, 99,337 brls; average, 99,950 brls. Shipments, Lima, 78,256 brls; average, 60,-281 brls; runs, 72,917 brls; average, 54,995 brls.

Naval Stores.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rosin—Steady; strained, common to good, $3.65@3.70. Turpentine—Steady; 63½@64c.

BONDS TO IMPROVE PLANT

COMMONWEALTH ELECTRIC SELLS ISSUE OF $1,000,000.

Purpose Is to Install Additional Turbines at the Fisk Street Power House—Pinas Come After the Subsidence of Municipal Ownership Talk—Total Outstanding Will Be $7,000,000—Wall Street Hears Rumors of Increases in Dividends.

The directors of the Commonwealth Electric company announce the issue of an additional $1,000,000 bonds, purchased by the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, Russell, Brewster & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. jointly. They are for the purpose of installing additional turbines at the Fisk street power plant and for general extensions and improvements.

The turbines have proved so satisfactory that three additional ones are to be put into service within the next twelve months. One is now under construction, and will have a capacity of 15,000 horse power. The remaining two, which will be installed next year, will have a capacity of 18,000 horse power each, making a total for the three of 51,000 horse power.

These plans of the company for enlarging its business come after municipal ownership talk has subsided. For a time the bond market did not take kindly to the situation existing in Chicago.

With the present new issue the total outstanding will be $7,000,000. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest and mature in 1943. On the local stock exchange they have been selling around 107, though a short time ago they were above 108. The latter price, however, was a made one.

Small Bull Market.

Wall street has many rumors of increases in railroad dividends. Based on these the market began on Wednesday to display considerable strength, which was continued yesterday. It is generally conceded that interests close to the dominating influences in the railroads are loaded with stocks. Not only these, but rich men generally who trade are heavy holders. The public has not yet been coaxed into purchasing on a large scale and there is every reason for the present holders of speculative shares to seek to bring about advances. It may be doubted, however, whether the present is a genuine market or one of any lasting importance. There are a number of large speculative brokerage houses in Wall street that must have a market in order to make expenses, let alone profits. The houses and traders join in distributing misinformation. Wall street tips from the commission houses may now be had without the asking.

Announcement was made yesterday that a prominent trader had been the principal buyer of Illinois Central, and as he has in the past frequently had good information there is some reason for assuming there may be a dividend increase on Illinois Central. When the last semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared there was declared also an extra dividend of ½ per cent. But it will require much more than a few ½ per cent dividend increases to get the public sufficiently interested to take the millions of shares of stocks that are being carefully hoarded for the public's consumption.

National Bank of North America.

Vice President C. O. Austin of the National Bank of North America sent the following circular to stockholders:

"A dividend of $3.00 per share in liquidation of the profit and loss account of this bank has this day been declared by the liquidation committee, payable to stockholders on and after June 23, 1905.

"This is the sixth disbursement in the liquidation of the bank, and when paid stockholders will have received $136.00 per share in liquidation of their holdings."

The bank is liquidating in a satisfactory manner. The subscription price was 125. By this last payment the subscriber will receive a premium of 11 per cent over the amount paid in. The bank, in addition, paid several dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

New York, Ontario and Western.

Thomas P. Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario and Western railway company, said yesterday that the dividend of 1¼ per cent declared yesterday by the board of directors, payable July 21, was out of earnings for the year. Earnings will be over $7,000,000, and the surplus over charges about $1,300,000. Deducting the amount required for the dividend of 1¼ per cent on $58,000,000 of stock, roughly $870,000, will leave a balance of about $43,000 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss.

Dividends Declared.

The American Locomotive company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 21. Books close June 30, reopen July 2.

The Procter & Gamble company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 20. Books of the Ohio corporation will open July 1.

The Continental Paper Bag company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock. Both dividends are payable June 30. Books close June 25, reopen July 1.

The American Shipbuilding preferred dividend is payable July 15. Books close July 5, reopen July 17.

Railway Earnings.

PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

	Earnings.	Decrease.
May, gross	$ 2,317,589	$155,338
Operating expenses	1,619,457	157,823
Net	698,132	*2,850
From Jan. 1—		
Gross	10,297,583	700,372
Expenses	8,257,792	569,259
Net	2,039,791	131,113

JERSEY CENTRAL.

May surplus after charges	276,672	33,522
For 11 months' surplus	3,063,518	136,504

*Decrease.

Dividend Increase.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Detroit United railway at Detroit yesterday afternoon the quarterly dividend on the stock was increased from 1 per cent per cent, placing it on a 5 per cent basis.

New Exchange Member.

David Wasserman has been elected a member of the Chicago stock exchange.

Rock Island Mail Contract.

The Wall Street Journal said yesterday: "The contract secured last month by the Rock Island and Southern Pacific to carry the mails from Kansas City to San Francisco is worth probably less than $1,000,000 per year to the roads. Western reports have placed the revenue from the contract at figures ranging from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. The entire earnings of the Santa Fé from mail, express, and miscellaneous business in 1904 amounted to less than $5,000,000. The Atchison loses this contract and the loss will probably not make any great showing in the item during the year."

Financial Notes.

There are various estimates in circulation regarding net earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the second quarter of the year, with general expectation that the total will exceed $30,000,000.

Since last Friday the New York banks have gained $3,653,000 from the subtreasury.

Curb Stock Transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Tobacco	270	280
American Writing Paper	4⅜	4¾
Do pfd	29	30
Bay State Gas	⅜	½
Compressed Air	¼	½
Electric Boat	30	33
Do pfd	70	73
Electro Pneumatic	¼	¼
Electric Vehicle	15	16¼
Do pfd	20	22
Havana Tobacco	24	24
Do pfd	32	39
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾
Montreal and Boston	⅜	½
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans.	5	8½
Otis Elevator	30	32
Do pfd	104	107
Pittsburg and Bessemer	32	33
Do pfd	70	72
Royal Baking Powder pfd	107	109
Seaboard Air Line	19	20
Do pfd	28	30
Standard Coupler	20	21
Do pfd	120	135
Tuna Copper	25	30
Bath	29	31
Do pfd	74	78
Safety	250	260

New York Curb.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Cad	600	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	500	69½	69½	69½	69½
Br. Colo. Copper	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Cent. Lea. w. i.	1,000	46¼	46¾	45	45
Do pfd	5,100	103	104	103	104
Chi. Subway	1,000	70¾	70¾	69¾	70
Greene Copper	3,900	23¾	25¾	23¾	23¾
Greene Gold	1,800	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
Int. Mer. Mar	500	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Interboro	800	203¾	203¾	203¾	203¾
Mackay Co	400	40	40	40	40
Nor. Sec	450	164¾	165	164¾	165
Sea. Co. 1st p. w. i	1,100	85¾	86	85¾	85¾
Do 2d pfd	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Standard Oil	50	617	620	617	620
Un. Copper	2,200	24¼	24¾	24	24

BONDS.

$35000 Central Lea. 5s, w. i.	99¼-¾

*And int.

Foreign Exchange.

Inquiries and offerings yesterday were about equal and moderate, with quotations a shade lower for all classes of bills except francs, which opened 1-64 higher. Actual sterling rates for bankers' sixty day bills were 4.85¼@4.85⅝; demand, 4.87⅛@4.87⅜; cable transfers, 4.87⅜@4.87⅝; sight francs, 5.16⅛ plus 1-32@5.16¼ less 1-32; short marks, 95 3-16 plus 1-32@5.16¼ less 1-32.

Following are the posted r

COMBINING QUALITY WITH QUANTITY

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PARTMENT OPEN UN-
M. SATURDAYS.
ALESTATE LOAN COMPANY
DS FOR SALE
IONAL BANK BUILDING
Rollins & Sons
TOR INVESTMENT.
La Salle Street,
CHICAGO.
NVER. SAN FRANCISCO.

MARRIAGES.

GOWIN—WILLIAMS—At the residence of the bride's father, 1162 W. Taylor-st., Lillian, daughter of Mary G. Williams, to Howard C. Slate, all of Oak Park, Ill., on the evening of June 21. No Louisville papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Horace Bush, at his residence, 5904 Drexel-av., June 22, 1905, beloved husband of Mary C. Adams, in 69th year of his age. Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock. Strictly private.

BAUERBACH—Mathias J., husband of Amelia, son of Schlegel. Funeral from 105 W. 22d-pl., Monday, June 24, at 9 a. m., to St. Paul's church. Interment Mount Hope.

BOND—Daniel O., secretary and treasurer W. J. Salisbury & Co., suddenly in Philadelphia, June 21. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

BRADY—June 21, John Wesley, aged 72 years, beloved husband of Mary Brady. Funeral from 52 Langley-av., Friday at 1 p. m. Burial at Woods.

BURRELL—William, June 22, 1905, at 1419 W. Monroe-st., beloved husband of Johanna Brudenell, in 57th year of his age. Funeral from late residence, 921 W. 54th-pl., Saturday, June 24, at 8:30 a. m., to Nativity church, by way of Mount Olivet. Marquette and Houghton county (Mich.) papers please copy.

CAMPBELL—Patrick, June 21, at 522 Root-st. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m. at St. Gabriel's church, carriages to Mount Olivet.

CARLSON—Rena, nee Michael, aged 29 years 5 months, beloved wife of Henry, and mother of Tollie, suddenly, June 22. Jeffersonville (Ind.) papers please copy.

CHOUSSAINT—Mathias, husband of Mary Catherine. Funeral Saturday, at 8:30 a. m., from 349 Cleveland-av., to St. Michael's church, thence to St. Boniface. Please omit flowers.

CRAUTMANN—Martin, June 21, 1905, aged 31 years. Funeral Saturday at 10:30 a. m. from 2876 Archer-av., to Waldheim. Member of Court New City, No. 4121, I. O. F.

DURKINGTON—James S., husband of Clara Turkington. Member of Ashlar No. 308, A. F. & A. M. Funeral Friday, 2 p. m., to Rosehill.

FOLSH—Walsh—Mary E., beloved wife of Ed S. and mother of John E., Mabel W., and Lillian J. Walsh. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. from her late residence, 5479 Lexington-av., to St. Thomas' church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GRIGHT—Harry H., June 21, husband of Jeanette Skinner Wright and son of Hobart S. and Josephine S. Wright of Garrett, Ind., aged 32 years. Funeral services Saturday, June 24, at 409 N. Kenilworth-av., Oak Park, at 10:30 a. m., thence to Toledo, O., for burial.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R., leaves Polk-st. depot 12:01k and Dearborn-sts. daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 22.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer in west and south portions, Saturday showers, cooler in west and south portions, fresh northeast to east winds.

North Dakota—Showers Friday, cooler in north portion, Saturday fair, warmer.

South Dakota—Showers Friday, Saturday, fair, warmer.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Friday, showers Saturday afternoon or night, with cooler in south portion, light to fresh north to northwest winds.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Friday, Saturday showers, cooler in south portion, light to fresh northeast to east winds.

Missouri—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in northwest portion, warmer in east and south portions, Saturday showers and cooler.

Upper Michigan—Fair Friday, Saturday partly cloudy, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Friday, showers at night or Saturday in east and south portions, fair in northwest, light to fresh easterly winds becoming variable.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Friday, probably showers, cooler in northwest portion, Saturday partly cloudy, fresh variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in west portion, warmer in east portion, Saturday showers and cooler.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, showers Saturday afternoon or night in south portion, fresh north to northeast winds.

Nebraska—Showers Friday, cool in south and east portion, Saturday probably fair.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 22, 7 p. m.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of w.
Abilene	84	86	E.		Clear
Albany	60	66	N.W.	.40	Cl'dy
Alpena	60	66	N.W.	.01	Cl'dy
Atlanta	78	90	N.W.	.01	Cl'dy
Amarillo	76	92	N.W.	.00	Clear
Battleford	46	52	N.W.	.36	Fair
Bismarck	56	64	S.E.		Cl'dy
Buffalo	62	70	N.W.		Cl'dy
Boston	62	70	N.W.	.64	Cl'dy
Cairo	78	82	N.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Calgary	48	56	N.W.	.16	Cl'dy
Charles City	64	70	E.		Cl'dy
Charlotte	78	94	S.W.		Cl'dy
Cheyenne	78	94	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy
Chicago	56	56	N.E.		Fair
Cincinnati	80	84	N.	.01	Fair
Concordia	72	78	S.		Cl'dy
Concordia	78	78	S.E.		Fair
Davenport	68	72	E.		Fair
Denver	74	92	S.E.	.05	Fair
Des Moines	70	72	S.		Fair
Detroit	64	74	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Devils Lake	48	60	E.		Clear
Dodge	80	80	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Dubuque	68	70	E.		Fair
Duluth	46	60	E.		Clear
El Paso	92	96	S.W.		Clear
Edmonton	46	52	N.W.	.04	Fair
Escanaba	52	64	N.W.		Clear
Galveston	78	78	S.	2.52	Cl'dy
Grand Rapids	62	70	N.E.		Cl'dy
Green Bay	62	68	N.		Fair
Havre	48	64	N.		Clear
Helena	54	66	N.		Clear
Huron	52	74	S.E.	.01	Cl'dy
Indianapolis	72	78	N.		Cl'dy
Jacksonville	78	90	S.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Kansas City	74	76	E.		Cl'dy
Lander	72	78	N.W.		Cl'dy
Little Rock	76	90	S.W.	1.42	Cl'dy
Los Angeles	70	74	S.W.		Clear
Madison	62	64	N.E.		Fair
Marquette	52	58	N.W.		Clear
Memphis	88	90	S.W.	.80	Rain
Medicine Hat	50	72	N.W.	.30	Cl'dy
Milwaukee	58	63	N.E.		Cl'dy
Minnedosa	64	68	S.E.		Fair
Montgomery	80	90	S.W.	.01	Cl'dy
Montreal	52	62	N.W.		Clear
Moorhead	62	66	S.E.	.02	Clear
Nashville	76	78	N.	.48	Cl'dy
New Orleans	78	92	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy
New York City	72	84	S.	.66	Rain
Norfolk	74	92	S.		Clear
North Platte	72	86	S.E.	.01	Cl'dy
Oklahoma	80	86	E.		Clear
Omaha	72	74	S.E.		Clear
Oswego	64	72	N.W.		Cl'dy
Palestine	74	78	N.	.04	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	74	78	N.	.52	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	72	82	E.	.12	Rain
Pittsburg	74	78	N.	.64	Cl'dy
Pueblo	92	92	S.W.	.02	Fair
Qu'Appelle	52	66	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Rapid City	52	56	S.E.	.30	Cl'dy
San Francisco	62	62	W.		Clear
St. Louis	76	80	S.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
St. Paul	62	64	E.		Fair
Salt Lake City	82	92	N.		Clear
San Antonio	82	94	S.W.		Clear
San Diego	62	64	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Ste. Marie	52	60	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	72	76	S.W.		Cl'dy
Springfield, Mo.	70	78	S.E.		Cl'dy
Vicksburg	82	92	S.		Rain
Washington	72	92	N.W.	1.02	Rain
White River	64	66	N.W.	.02	Fair
Wichita	76	92	S.E.		Clear
Williston	62	68	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Winnipeg	64	68	S.E.		Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperatures as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 65 degrees; 9 a. m., 56; 1 a. m., 56; 11 a. m., 57; 12 m., 57; 1 p. m., 56; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 61. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.52.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Adelesh, Evelyn, 3; 729 Winona-av., June 21.
Ausgserger, Mary, 26; Chicago hospital, June 21.
Beirow, Mary, 85; 1256 Fulton-st., June 21.
Birkholm, Emma, 28; 478 Garfield-av., June 20.
Bonassera, Francis, 4; 38 Milton-av., June 21.
Boyd, Frederick E., 22; 95 Sibley-st., June 19.
Brucher, Mary, 23 days; 2808 42d-ct., June 20.
Carlson, Hans P., 28; Cook county hospital, June 22.
Cermill, Otto, 30; Cook county hospital, June 20.
Costello, John J., 45; 26 Winnebago-av., June 21.
Darling, Charles, 43; Aurustana hospital, June 20.
Dorrigan, Edward, 1 day; 1545 47th-st., June 21.
Dreyer, Benjamin, 6; 4402 Dearborn-av., June 20.
Eland, Johanna, 83; 490 Rice-st., June 19.
Forbes, Catherine, 63; 152 N. Marshfield-av., June 20.
Foster, George, 63; Lincoln park, June 22.
Gilbert, Charles A., 48; 1148 Wilcox-av., June 20.
Glabe, Herman, 49; 337 N. Hermitage-av., June 19.
Greenberg, Kebe, 1; 302 W. 14th-st., June 22.
Grinsby, Andrena, 46; 315 N. 51st-av., June 20.
Grutchka, Kanorata, 21 days; 312 N. May-st., June 21.
Healey, James P., 21; 2023 Wabash-av., June 21.
Hubbard, Alice D., 60; 5426 Dearborn-st., June 20.
Hurley, Mary, 7 months; 3947 Wallace-st., June 21.
Kalber, Annie, 44; 153 W. Monroe-st., June 18.
Krinney, Florence, 16; 695 W. Ohio-st., June 21.
Kunemann, John, 64; 2140 Francisco-av., June 21.
Lake, John F., 35; 83 3/4 19th-st., June 20.
Larsen, Ole M., 44; 2373 W. Ohio-st., June 20.
Laudrigan, Edward, 11; 4529 Wallace-st., June 20.
Lewis, John L., 5 days; 7650 Marquette-av., June 21.
Lossmann, Louisa, 22; 443 Wellington-st., June 21.
MacGregor, Mary, 75; 1845 Ogden-av., June 21.
Morrell, Frank, 42; 527 W. 21st-pl., June 20.
Oswald, Katie, 2 months; 783 W. 12th-st., June 21.
Pac, Clarence, 6 months; 1724 W. 47th-pl., June 21.
Pathlow, Thomas, 40; 92 Blue Island-av., June 21.
Popiawska, Anna, 9 months; 105 W. 24th-st., June 21.
Pries, Herman, 56; 138 Fletcher-st., June 20.
Prikel, Peter, 1; 607 Holt-st., June 20.
Rund, Marion, 40; Cook county insane asylum, June 19.
Simmons, Edward, 4 days; 4120 Dearborn-st., June 22.
Skora, Wojciech, 40; 207 Center-av., June 20.
Thomas, Sarah, 70; 258 Leland-av., June 20.
Tinsenn, Charles, 41; 1035 Milwaukee-av., June 13.
Toltero, Bruno, 35; 401 Clinton-st., June 18.
Trotte, Jeninoro, 43; 127 Ewing-st., June 19.
Ward, Margaret, 33; 905 W. 21st-st., June 20.
Wuck, Mary, 20; 278 Center-av., June 22.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM 720 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan], undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-av. We don't say much; we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

DEATHS.

O'SHEA—At 1227 32d-st., Eliza, wife of Officer John. Funeral notice later.

SCHULTZ—Willie F., June 22, 1905, aged 12 years. Funeral Sunday, June 25, from 152 Darton-st., to Rosehill, 2 p. m.

SECOMBE—Samuel Nelson, Monday, June 19. Funeral private. Interment at Graceland.

START—Leonora Favorite, beloved wife of the late John Start, mother of Mrs. D. M. Lord, George L., and J. Howard Start. Funeral Friday, at 11 o'clock, from residence of her daughter, 5450 Cornell-av. Burial private.

THOMPSON—Sarah R., at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Squarr, 5546 S. Park-av., on June 22. Funeral Friday, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

TIBOR—Mary Isabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tibor, 3617 Calumet-av. Funeral from late residence Saturday, June 24, 9 a. m., to Holy Angels' church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet. Marquette and Houghton county (Mich.) papers please copy.

TIERNEY—Patrick, June 21, at 522 Root-st. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m. at St. Gabriel's church, carriages to Mount Olivet.

TOBIAS—Rena, nee Michael, aged 29 years 5 months, beloved wife of Henry, and mother of Tollie, suddenly, June 22. Jeffersonville (Ind.) papers please copy.

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WRIGHT—Harry H., June 21, husband of Jeanette Skinner Wright and son of Hobart S. and Josephine S. Wright of Garrett, Ind., aged 32 years. Funeral services Saturday, June 24, at 409 N. Kenilworth-av., Oak Park, at 10:30 a. m., thence to Toledo, O., for burial.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenco Marques, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.

For Alaska, noon.

For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territory, 9 p. m.

For Mexico, West Indies, 12 p. m.

For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenco Marques, 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas direct, and for the northern ports of Brazil, 6:30 p. m.

For Hawaii, Samoan islands, Fiji islands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Australia, via San Francisco, by S.S. Ventura, Sunday, June 25, 9 p. m.

E. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK WALLET CONTAINING PAPERS, Ry. receipts, etc., of no value but to owner. Reward and no questions if returned to 67 Hartford Building or 33 Indiana-st. H. A. STREETOR.

LOST—TURQUOISE EARRINGS AND BREASTpin, Dearborn-st., near Washington, or Clark-st. Suitable reward. 232 Dearborn-av. Mrs. ARMSTRONG.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS ON RING, ABOUT June 13. Return, receive reward. 534 Marquette Bldg.

LOST—BLACK BEAD HAND BAG, EMBROidered in colors, 63d-st. car or from there to White City; reward. Address X 78, Tribune office.

LOST—WED., P. M., GOLD CHAIN, LOCKET, blue enamel on locket; was worn; reward. ELLIS, 5494 Lexington-av.

LOST—MONDAY, ZETA BETA PSI BADGE, set with pearls. Return to Shourds, Adcock & Teufel, 66 State-st., and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DID YOU RECEIVE MINE OF the 19th? I know you will say yes now. Through printer's error was silenced Sunday; wildly thoughts of telegrams, flowers, visits passed through my heart, but could accomplish nothing and the day was gone. Been so lonely since that could say nothing. Now, never will I consent to silence if it means exile from you. We can do so much better together. N.

PERSONAL—WILL PARTY WHO SENT POSTal in reference to pea, it hear kindly specify same more fully, also conversation overheard? This will materially assist in return of same. Interview preferable. Liberal reward. L. A. R., 1837 Sheridan-road.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON TIME

We are selling fine Diamond Rings on extraordinarily easy terms—$3 payment when you take the ring, balance $2 weekly. Diamonds Win Hearts. Call or write for Catalog, 1,000 illustrations. Open daily to 6:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 10 p. m.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamond Cutters—Jewelers—Opticians.
24 Floor Stewart Bldg. 92 to 98 State-st.
Winners Highest Award St. Louis Exposition.

PERSONAL—PROF. J. G. LEONARD.

By a glance he can see you as you are, and indicate what you should do, in such a manner as to interest and astound the most skeptical. For years he was the wonder of every capital in the world, and has been the power behind the curtain of more affairs than any man in the world. As an adviser he has no equal. You can trust him. He has reduced his fee to $2 for a limited time only. His offices are now at 1007-9-9 Isabella Bldg., 46-48 Van Buren-st. On receipt of a 2 cent stamp to pay postage, will mail you a book just published entitled, "Light. Most interesting book contains sixty-four pages, beautifully illustrated, and of the most interesting and fascinating character concerning the most important affairs of life. It will give you one hour's reading such as you have never had before. Send for it today.

PERSONAL—WANTED—NAME AND ADDRESS of persons seeing accident to elderly man struck by south bound Cottage Grove car, at Oakwood-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av., hour 8:18 p. m., Sunday, June 18th. Address 3837 Ellis-av.

PERSONAL—TOUR TENDER FEET WANT A square deal and a chance; that's all. You can get them here by wearing PETERSON'S ANTITENDER-FOOT SHOES. Our catalogue mailed. M. F. PETERSON & CO., 154 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—LADIES: AT JOS. M. FREY'S shops you can get your wines and liquors without meeting with anything objectionable. His stores are not saloons. Phone Harrison 858.

257 WABASH-AV. 247 31ST-ST.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or Phone Wabash 1218.

SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATORS & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DOCTOR WANTED—THE BEST chance for a physician in Colorado. Good for full particulars Craig Hospital, Craig, Routt Co., Colorado.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific facial treatment.

E. BURNHAM, 70 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 20 years' experience. MME. STIVER, M. E., 1407 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4223 Harrison.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, wrinkles, etc., permanently removed. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 39 State-st., city.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Phillips-av., Dorchester, Mass.

PERSONAL—E. D. RODGERS M. D. DEXTER Bldg., 84 Adams-st., specialist. Diseases and disfigurements of the skin. Hours, 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed; guaranteed contracts. Boston Insect Exterminator Co., 6057 Wentworth-av. Tel. West. 590.

PERSONAL—MEN, BEWARE OF FAKE HAT cleaners; bring your panamas to Turner Bleachery, 210 State-st. Phone Harrison 4296.

PERSONAL—WE REMODEL, REPAIR, REfinish, or recover furniture. J. A. LENZ, Furniture Maker.

PERSONAL — DRUNKENNESS AND DRUG habit cured. Office 14, 163 Randolph. Tel. Main 2403. Sanitarium, Edison Park. Free booklet.

PERSONAL—ACCURATE FORECASTS STOCK and grain markets. Phone Harrison 4296. Last Sunday? Address X 370, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DR. DUNCAN, 130 DEARBORN-st., 3d floor, throat, nose, eye, and ear; glasses at cost. Consultation free.

PERSONAL—DO YOU WANT TO ENJOY GOOD health? Then ask your druggist for Dr. Wonne's Gesundheits-Bitters. The great health tonic.

PERSONAL—EVA ALLEN MFG. CO., 147 State, Recaller "everything ladies' apparel; special sale this week 2 piece house dress, 98c.

PERSONAL—MORPHINE, OPIUM, COCAINE habit permanently cured, positively no pain. Address CHAS. L. DAVIS, 200 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—$50 FOR ANY SKIN DISEASE OR pimples Collioro's "Goodsalve" won't cure; 50c. Buck & Rayner.

PERSONAL—WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1500 Wabash-av. Phone 3418 South. Estab. 1871.

PERSONAL—FACIAL AND SCALP TREATment at your apts. or mine. Phone 1706 Douglas.

PERSONAL—MME. NORRELL, R. 6, 184 Dearborn-st.—Electrolysis, facial, scalp, chiropody.

PERSONAL — MYDA WIMPY, MANICURING, Adams Express Bldg., 185 Dearborn-st., R. 706.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 27, AS shipping clerk; experience, 10 years in iron works; furnish A1 references. X 229, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF best of habits, high and business school graduate, as asst. bookkeeper. 97 Sibley-st., Harvey, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS BOOKkeeper; now employed; good reason for changing. Address X 327, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, now employed, desires change; six years' bookkeeping experience; ref. X 139, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE work, young man; age 22; 4 years' experience. Address X 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HIGH SCHOOL BOY for office work during summer months. Address X 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper by experienced young man. Address X 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED man as placer in an insurance office. Address X X221, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF ABILity; good penman; accurate at figures; 6 years' exp.; A1 refs. Address X 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, GOOD figurer; A1 refs.; salary $10. X 313, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, EXperienced. Address X 264, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 24 YRS. of age; rapid and accurate at figures; would like position as billing clerk or assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' city experience; good references; salary $15. Address X 238, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN MACHINERY MANufacturing business; young man, 29; first class bookkeeper and traveling salesman; thoroughly understands office work and the trade in general. Address X 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT; A first class general office man where there are prospects of advancement; thoroughly competent to handle high grade work; best city references. Address W 431, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BILL or entry clerk; good penman; can operate typewriter and can furnish best of references. Address X 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 27, IN railroad office as clerk; furnish A1 reference; general work; was a shipping clerk. Address X 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPEdienced young man bookkeeper, capable, energetic, and tactful. A1 record and references. Address W 571, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man (25) 6 years' genl. office exp.; not afraid of work; A1 refs.; $15 to start. Address X 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CORRESPONDENT, with large experience in several lines, capable of holding first class executive position. Address X 346, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LAW STUDENT, JUST graduated, desires clerkship with good firm; academy & education; best references; want experience more than salary. X 355, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GRAMMAR SCHOOL graduate; office or drug store. JOS. ZIEMBA, 1081 N. Robey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS office work; any kind; understands bookkeeping and typewriting; speaks German. X 297, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, who has had four years of good business experience, wants a position as salesman or where he can work up to be a salesman. Can furnish the highest of references. Address X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN, CITY OR country, calling on wholesale, retail grocers, drugs, paper, stationery, mail order houses; a specialty of regular lines; will be open for engagement about July 15; refs. X 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SALESMAN OR collector; have horse and buggy to use in business; Chicago references; can furnish A1 references. Address X 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE, OR A LINE from manufacturer to sell to the trade; salary or commission; furnish bank and personal ref. Address X 382, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 30, with 5 years' road experience as specialty salesman; best of references. X 314, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, ROAD or city; age 23. Address X 114, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WHITE BOY, AGE 17, sophomore in high school; will start work at once and will bring bank recommendations. Address X 338, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ENGINEER AND machinist; long experience on ice machine and dynamos; good hand in sawmill, furniture shop; can do any repairs; own tools; best of references. Address ENGINEER, 84 Julian-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MECHANICAL draftsman and designer; German, 27, technical graduate; 7 years' shop, 2 years' drawing room experience in general machinery, special machines, and gasoline engines. Address X 124, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ELCTRICIAN, EXperienced in electrical and mechanical repairs of dynamos and motors; wishes good position; references. C. KARWELIES, 4036 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS ENgineer, 27 years old, 10 years' experience; can come well recommended from last place. Address X 341, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CARPENTER foreman or supt. Can give A1 ref. X 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHAUFFEUR: EXperienced operator and repair man. X 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. BOOKKEEPer; refs. Address E. B., 104 E. 35th-st., Flat 2.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY YOUNG MARried couple [no children] man as butler or houseman, wife for housework and general work; German. Address X 194, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — JAPANESE HOUSEman or butler; willing country or city; reference. Address X 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE, AS HOUSEman in any private family. Address X 272, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE, COOK, general housework, except washing; in private family; wages $7 up. Address X 260, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE; FIRST class butler or valet; 946 X 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED HOUSEman. J. C. ALEXANDER, 25 Frederick-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

THE TRIBUNE GIVES WANT ADS THE LARGEST

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH GRADE OPENINGS.

PERMANENT POSITIONS PROCURED FOR
Packers ....$15 Bookkeeper $18 Shoe cutters..$15
Watchmen .. 15 Stock keepers .. 18 Sign tackers.. 15
Factories .... 12 Order clerks.. 12 Engineers .. 75
Railroads .... 75 Clerks ..$10, up Shipers 12
Machinists .... 12 Solicitors .... 10 Wipers 75
Electricians.. 20 Asst. shipp'g. 12 Elevator men 12
Helpers ..... 12 Secretaries .. 25 Salesmen 75
Conductors .. 75 Cashiers .... 18 Cigar clerks.. 18
Young men to travel, $15 weekly, expenses paid.
SECURITY OPPORTUNITY BROKERS, 39 State-st., Room 412, between Lake and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; ONE THAT HAS A good knowledge of a double entry set of books; must be able to do detail work; good writer, quick and accurate at figures. Apply to Public Drug Co., 150 State-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—A young lady; salary $8; state experience and references. Address X 128, Tribune office.

EXP. GIRLS TO ADDRESS FROM ORIGINAL letters; $6 per week. 88 Lake-st., 5th floor.

TWO YOUNG LADIES—FOR OFFICE WORK, financial department; steady employment; excellent proposition. Apply First National Co-operative Society, Jackson-blvd. and Green-st.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR HOSIERY, SHOES, RIBBONS, LACES AND EMBRDS., LADIES' UNDERWEAR, KNIT WAISTS, HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Apply 8:30 a. m. 6th floor, Superintendent, The Fair, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

WE PAY $7 TO $10 WEEKLY AND 50% COMmission to ladies to call on spare four hours a day selling Cable Piano Polish; good for pianos and furniture. The Cable Piano Polish Co., 620, 225 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO HANDLE A NEW article; work anywhere in U. S.; one lady averaged $9 a day. Address Lock Box 124, Wausau, Wis.

WANTED—ENERGETIC LADY TO SOLICIT orders for bulbs and roses; cash weekly; no delivering permanent; no triflers wanted. BROWN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

LADY TO FURNISH ME NAMES OF WOMEN wanting life insurance; same rates as men; strongest mutual co.; pay well. W 261, Tribune.

Domestics.

COLORED COOK AND GENERAL WORK; PAY good; wages $20. 3067 Calumet-av., 1st flat.

COMPETENT GIRL—TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework in family of four adults; no laundry work; good wages. 156 50th-st.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL FOR THIS COUNtry. Apply 4:30 to 6 p. m. with references.

HOUSEWORK — GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork; competent; good wages; references necessary. PEET, 1736 Sheridan-rd.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED SWEDISH OR Danish girl for general housework. Apply 2d floor, 1361 Sheridan-road, near Sheridan L station.

HOUSEWORK—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER OR two sisters; general housework and nursing; references. J. T. Wilmette, 1st house south of depot.

HOUSEWORK—EXP. GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork. 42 Roslyn-pl., near 1145 N. Clark.

NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS WORK and help wait on table. 469 Dearborn-av.; good wages.

WAITRESS—FOR SMALL LUNCH COUNTER; good wages. Call Phone 935, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

WAITRESS—EXP.; WAGES $7 PER WEEK; restaurant. 541 E. 39th-st.

WOMAN TO WAIT ON TABLE AND HELP with housework. Apply 9028 Kimbark-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MACHINE OPERATORS—ON LADIES' BELTS and neckwear. MORRIS MANN & REILLY, 183 Fifth-av.

Nurses.

NURSE—GIRL; GOOD WAGES; REFERENCES necessary. PEET, 1736 Sheridan-rd.

Stenographers.

GRAPHOPHONE OPERATORS—TWO; MUST be experienced; pleasant office and good wages. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., 242 S. Jefferson-st.

STENOGRAPHER—FOR FACTORY; SUPT. OFfice; one not afraid of work; $7 per week to start; on pay roll; wages go. Address L H 504, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY, FOR wholesale house; good penman, experienced, references. 202 Market-st.

STENOGRAPHER — SMITH-PREMIER; THOROughly experienced, and well educated, and referenced. Suite 834, 225 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG; EXPERIENCE UNnecessary. Call 8d floor, 146 State-st

STENOGRAPHER—WE WANT COMPETENT stenographers for temporary and permanent positions; salaries $10 to $18; no charge for service; for employment. Call business Woman's Exchange, 203 Atwood Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS—TO MAKE GOOD WAGES selling typewriter feet. Liberal commission. Typewriter Pedestal Co., 917 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER—IN LOCAL law office. Address, giving age, experience, and salary expected, or no attention will be given. Address W 505, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN—EDUCATED; SOME BUSIness experience; position permanent; good pay. JOSEPH SMART, 606, 203 Dearborn-st.

CANDY GIRL, APPLY FRIDAY MORNING, 197 Wabash-av.

CHECKERS—EXPERIENCED; FOR MAIL opening department in large mail order house; best of references required. Address L H 500, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED FOUR-IN-HAND NECKTIE turners. CARTER & HOLMES, 207 E. Jackson-blvd.

INTELLIGENT LADY FOR RESPONSIBLE OFfice position; $100 month; experience unnecessary; $500 cash bond required. X 268, Tribune office.

MAID—FIRST CLASS GENERAL MAID; steady work; reference. Mrs. Cable, 1276 Winthrop-av.; No. Edgewater, near Devon-pl.

OPERATORS—ON TENTS AND AWNINGS. E. C. COOK & BRO., 14 E. Michigan-st., 6th floor.

WAITRESSES—EXPER'D; NOON LUNCH-eon; Monday morning. 197 Wabash-av.

8 OR 10 BALLET GIRLS. APPLY McVICKER'S Theater, Friday, 11 a. m.; stage door.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; PERmanent position. Call Room 504 Baltimore, 21 Quincy-st.

"LET MORRELL AGENCY HELP YOU" TO A good position. 1209 MONADNOCK BLOCK.

AUTOMOBILES.

THE GUARANTEED YALE—16 H. P. LIGHT touring car, carrying 5 passengers, $1,100; speed 35 miles per hour; 16 h. p. runabout, $800; it is guaranteed against all accidents. Private garage for all cars. Cars rented. Yale Automobile Co., 1414 Michigan-av. Phone S. 1270.

OBSERVATION CARS. FREIGHT TRUCKS. DELIVERY WAGONS FOR SALE. RENT. CARS STORED. CHICAGO AUTO SERVICE CO., 2252-264 EAST OHIO-ST.

I HAVE PAID DEPOSIT ON A YALE CAR AND cannot complete purchase; will sacrifice option; car can be selected. Address L. O 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OPERATED WOODS brougham, morocco trimmed; very fine; reason for selling, owner abroad. Apply Little Giant Storage Battery Co., 1253 Michigan-av., Chicago.

I WILL SELL MY FIVE PASSENGER TWO CYL. 1905 car at a bargain; never been ran; leaving city. Address L O 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL FRENCH AUTOMObile; 50 per cent of cost; less than one year old. Address X 184, Tribune office.

AUTOS ——— TO RENT
H. G. McGAUGHY,
Phone Har. 5196. 540 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO TRADE—2 LOTS NEAR DOUGlas for second hand touring car. Address Dr. J. F. Brenneman, Columbia City, Ind.

FOR SALE—HAYNES-APPERSON, WITH TONneau; elegant condition. YALE, 1414 Michigan-av.

AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES OF every description. The Automobile Supply Co., 7330 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—40 H. P. THOMAS FLYER, WITH 1906 model body; cost $5,000; fully Little Giant Storage Battery company, 1265 Michigan-av.

AUTOMOBILES RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD, and exchanged. First class repairing. Greer Motor Car Co., 1421 Michigan-av. Phone South 587.

INFLATE YOUR TIRES FREE; AUTOMOBILE supplies at right prices. The Motor Car Supply Co., 1427 Michigan-av. Phone South 28.

GROUT STEAM BUNABOUT FOR SALE, $300. 1414 Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 185-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, a.ll household goods. Tel. 2109 Cent.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JUDD, SCHMIDT, PALMER & COMPANY, 1008 ASHLAND BLOCK. CENTRAL 3630.

H. F. SPENGLER, 1461 MONADNOCK BLOCK. Telephone Harrison 4686.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3620 LAKE-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, 2D FLOOR, running water; unobstructed view of lake; board.

3510 WASHINGTON-AV.—BOARD WITH ROOM, single or en suite; private bath; I. C.

3532 MICHIGAN.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; EXcellent board; detached res. Phone 1183 South.

3907 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST rooms, table, and references, for refined people.

1843 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH board; $4.50 up-ward; walking distance; refs.

6189 LEXINGTON-AV.—LARGE ROOM WITH board; 1 block to L station.

3427-9 WASHINGTON-AV.—IDEAL HOME FOR refined people; reasonable if permanent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3716 WASHINGTON-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with board; chance healthy, near park; golf and tennis; near station and cable; 12 min. to city; $6 to $10. Phone 1533 Hyde Park.

370 DEARBORN-ST.—THE OLD McCORMICK mansion, beautiful veranda, shade trees, and lawn; excellent board; refined people.

3142 SO. PARK-AV.—FINELY FURN. FRONT alcove; also smaller room; private; excellent table; good transients. Phone 3494 Doug.

2451 MICHIGAN-AV.—LOVELY FURNISHED rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; fine board.

5028 WASHINGTON-AV.—NICELY FURNISHed room with board; 1 block I. C. Madison Park station.

4201 ELLIS-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; superior board; near L. C.

West Side.

699 MONROE-ST.—TABLE BOARD; STRICTLY first class, to limited number.

North Side.

374 DEARBORN-AV. — THREE ELEGANT rooms; high grade furniture and rugs, beautiful bathroom, hot and cold running water, electric lights, telephone; board strictly first class and limited to five roomers only. T. M. JENSEN.

Phone 420 Black.

16 ASTOR-ST.—NEAR DIVISION AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE—MAISON DU NORD — FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; QUIET; BEST NEIGHBORHOOD; BUSINESS WOMEN, GENERAL; EXCELLENT TABLE. PHONE NORTH 2066.

460 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room, with small room connecting; private toilet; suitable for three gentlemen; also front room; excellent board; terms moderate.

679 FULLERTON-BLVD.—TWO LIGHT, COMfortably furnished single rooms, near n. end Lincoln Park; good home table.

417 E. HURON-ST.—BEAUTIFUL COOL ROOM with board. Phone 6946 Dearborn.

205 CASS-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; MODerate prices; walking distance. Tel. 4481 Dearborn

519 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS; fine board; walking dist.; phone.

852 N. PARK-AV.—ELEGANT HOME, FACES Lincoln Park; choice rooms; excellent meals.

440 LA SALLE-AV.—REFINED FAMILY NEAR park, wish two roomers; excellent board.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel (400 rooms), occupying the entire block between Washington and Madison-ave., fronting on Midway-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two people, $40 per week.

TRANSPORTATION—Illinois Central Express trains to 60th-st. station, 1½ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Lexington-av. L station, surface lines, and 5 minutes' walk from L 63d-st. station; hot and cold running water, electric lights, telephone; board strictly first class and limited to five roomers only. T. M. JENSEN.

HAYDEN HOTEL, 132 E. 26TH-ST.—VISITORS to the city will find this very desirable; avoid the noise, dirt, and discomfort of the business center by stopping at the Hayden; American plan, $2 to $3 per day; $12 per week; European plan, 50c to $1.25 day. Take Cottage Grove cars.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX — NEWLY COMpleted and ready for occupancy first of June; 100 rooms in 2 and 3 rooms, with bath, at very attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished; Grovelands Park and Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 973 Douglas. McGUIRE & CORB, Props.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—American plan; permanent single rooms $7.50 up; en suite with private bath for two, $16 up; 10 minutes from city hall; C. C. suburban and express. Phone Hdye Park 192.

OAKLAND HOTEL, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvd.—Best located, best ventilated; unexcelled table and summer verandas; 5 minutes' ride to all city attractions; distilled artesian water.

HOTEL BARTEAU, 3800 LAKE-AV.—NICELY furnished rooms, with first class board; ideal summer home; rates reasonable.

ALABAMA HOTEL, BOWEN AND BERKELEY-AVS.—ELEVATOR; CLEAN, LIGHT; GOOD TABLE; $6-$8. PHONE 1206 OAKLAND.

WISCONSIN HOTEL, 23 WISCONSIN-ST., 1 block L station; permanent and transient guests; ideal summer resort. Tel. N. 1343.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st., Chicago—American plan, $2 per day. Special rates by week or month.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; reasonable rates. Tel. 1098 S. MRS. H. YORK, Mgr.

HOTEL HOWARD, 222 DEARBORN-AV. $1 per day; board can be accommodated. Ph. 986 White.

Summer Resorts.

BOARDING AT IDAHO RANCH—MODERN buildings, well appointed, with refined home comforts; dry, invigorating climate, picturesque surroundings; near spur of Rocky Mountains; miles from railroad station. Address COLLINS, Orchard, Idaho.

AT LAKE VIEW FARM—PLEASANT LOCAtion, good fishing, reasonable terms; for further information apply to D. D. CAMPBELL, Oxford, Wis.

THE LAKEWOOD—
Boating and fishing. The most unique place on the Lake Shore. Table full of an abundance of fruit. J. H. MORGAN, Colona, Mich.

WITH US TO THE OZARK MTS. JULY 1ST; ALL expenses $30; particulars. X 302, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—GENTLEMAN, HYDE Park or Woodlawn, near L C.; about $25 per month; board must be good; give full particulars. Address X 372, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 2 ROOMS IN REFINED HYDE Park family, for 3 adults. X 352, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 18TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL. EUROPEAN.
Everything new and up-to-date.
Electric light in every room. Cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $3, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE FRONT ROOM; extra heavy mahogany library table, colonial style; Brussels carpet, bookcases, full length mirror; stationary washstand; royal Wilton rug; box spring bed, hair mattress, finest linen, 2 blocks from L station; walking distance; new and kept in first class condition; also lovely single room in connection if desired. 180 Goethe-st.

TO RENT—3714-16 WASHINGTON-AV., ROOMS furnished to suit; all exposures; bright and clean; very near park, golf and tennis grounds; 3 modern, cozy houses, annexes, east front; yards, porches; excellent home cooking; $6 to $10. Phone Hyde Park 1533.

TO RENT—LIGHT, ELEGANT SUITES FACING Jackson Park; one to three rooms; $8 to $19; every convenience; three minutes' walking dist. to 111. Central, elevated, and 63d-st. cars. 215 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—LADY HAVING MODERN HOUSE has two rooms, completely furnished, for piano, lavatory, fine bath. 4721 Lake-av. Telephone 5089 Drexel.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of 2 front rooms, alcove; bath; private family; no other roomers; near L. C., 63d-st., and L. Ry. Address X 189, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNIVERSITY HOTEL, COR. 33D-PL. and Cottage Grove-av.; fine location for the summer; rates from $2.50 to $6 per week; all outside cool rooms. W. M. PLANK, Prop.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room; running water, ample closet, near Lincoln park and lake front; everything new and clean; reasonable. Address X 344, Schiller-st.

TO RENT—BY 2 ADULTS, ROOM IN CHARming new apt.; Washington Park, Grand-blvd.; reasonable price for superior accommodations; reference. Address X 256, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY APPOINTED MODern apartments, single or en suite. Call after 2 p. m., 1828 Indiana-av. Phone Green 1791.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY NEWLY FURNISHED suite rooms; modern; steam heated house; private family; Grand-blvd., nr. 39th-st. Douglas 2997.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN, ELEGANTLY FURnished room; convenient to 111 Cent. and L; gentleman or woman and wife. PHILLIS, 296 E. 64th-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN WITH REFERence, room in widow's private family; $12 month; fine home; Grand-blvd. Address F 488, Tribune.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE FRONT ROOM, BAY window, modern service, telephone, etc., on Madison-av., near 63d-st. Address X 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE, NICELY FURnished; piano, private bath; I. C. or cable; also single room. 180 E. 41st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 6047 ELLIS-AV., 1ST FLAT, furnished; $1.50, $1.75, $2 per week; good transportation; phone.

TO RENT—556 ONTARIO-ST., APARTMENT 2, nicely furnished front room, suitable for two; private family; walking distance.

TO RENT—4318 CALUMET-AV., 2D FLAT—First class rooms; reasonable; outside; front. Phone. Gentleman.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURnished as flat; private bath; rent reduced to $25 till Oct. 3067 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURN. room; breakfast if desired. 4848 Prairie-av., 3d fl.

TO RENT—3020 ELLIS-AV. — LARGE FRONT room, for two persons; also small one; $2.

TO RENT—6131 LEXINGTON-AV., PARLORS and bedrooms, en suite; unfurnished.

TO RENT—192 E. 33D-ST., WIDOW'S HOME; large front room; piano; detached house; nr. I. C.

TO RENT—3600 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED front room; modern; telephone. T. M. Dashiell.

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TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURN. FR. and side rms.; best trans. 47 42d-pl., Flat E.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

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TO RENT—878 DEARBORN-AV., 1ST FLAT, lady alone will share beautifully furnished flat or rent rooms separately. Phone Douglas 2997.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; walking, steam, phone. 1 block from L. 1361 Wrightwood-av.

TO RENT—557 LA SALLE-AV., BEAUTIFUL 3 rooms; private; near park; mod.; phone; gents.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished; N. W. L. 1744 Kenmore-av., 3d apt.

TO RENT—28 WALTON-PL., NICELY FURnished room; running water; all conveniences.

TO RENT—192 N. STATE-ST., 3D FLAT, NICEly furnished room; gentlemen; refs. exchanged.

TO RENT—449 DAYTON-ST., NEAR BELDEN-av.—Cozy room; N. W. L.

TO RENT—96 RUSH-ST., APT. 51—BEAUTIFUL Turkish suite; lake breeze; walking distance; $2.

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FOR SALE—30 ROOM HOTEL, SOUTH SIDE; big bargain. Address X 96, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN VACANT AND IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN STATIONS:
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Michigan-av., nr. 87th, rent $1,200, price 10,000
Michigan-av., nr. 41st, rent $2,700; price 29,000
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Cash, balance 5%.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 DEARBORN-ST.

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Two-flat and store building; near Washington Park; rent, $2,548 per annum. Mortgage $2,000, 5½ per cent. If sold at once price for cash, only $3,000 CASH.
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FOR SALE—BUY A HOME—
A small cash payment down, balance as rent; all modern conveniences, cement walks, paved streets, water, and gas are in and paid for. Inquire of CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

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cor. Madison-st. and Ashland-blvd.

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E. H. JENNINGS & CO., 101 Washington-st.
Rogers Park office, 6769 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—2 STORY FRAME dwelling; 8 rooms, brick basement, cement floor, hot water heating, all modern conveniences; all in first class condition; lot 30x165; $5,000; incumbrance $2,500. Address 2815 N. Ashland-av.

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MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

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HENRY G. WELLS & CO.,
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FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, MODERN EIGHT room cottage, oak trim, parquet floors, 2 mantels, basement floors, laundry tubs, gas fixtures, screens, etc. KOESTER & ZANDER, 69 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—
WALTER W. WILCOX,
THE REAL ESTATE SHOPS,
IRVING PARK BLVD.
Elston-av. and W. Irving Park-blvd.
Two flats, modern and complete, on 50 ft. lots, $2,500 and up. Easy terms.
FOR SALE—THREE STORY, STONE FRONT, 7 rooms and bath, hot water heat, built three years ago, price cheap. MRS. JUDD & SAGE, 449 N. California-av.

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FOR SALE—FINE 1¼ STORY BRICK COTTAGE, rooms, alley lot, 20x125, on N. Irving-av.; price made low; price only $2,600; a bargain. O. A. LEWIS & CO., 1105 Milwaukee-av.

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FOR SALE—6 ACRE BLOCK, EAST OF 40TH-av., C. B. & Q. switch on grade; have large list of sites on which we will build and sell on easy terms or lease.
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S. W. STRAUSS & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

LOANS—
LOWEST RATES.
HENRY H. WALKER & CO.,
201 Tacoma Building.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—TO BORROW $35,000 ON IMPROVED real estate worth more than double for a term of years, at fair rate of interest. Address Lock Drawer 1, South Haven, Mich.

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FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED Chicago real estate promptly negotiated.
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.
O. E. FIFIELD, Mgr., 135 Adams-st.

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REAL ESTATE LOANS ANY AMOUNT, AT lowest current rates; 4 to 4½%, on central business property. F. A. BARNES & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

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S. W. STRAUSS & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—
PLENTY OF LAND IN
THE LAND OF PLENTY.
That's North Dakota. The Farmer's Paradise, 160 acres of free homestead, adjoining 100 acres of land, rich in natural grasses, which you can buy for $12.50 an acre. Leave the land of smoke and strikes for the land of sunshine and plenty. Ask us for Exc. Tickets. WM. R. BROWN COMPANY, 131 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BUY A FRUIT FARM
in the banner county of the Michigan fruit belt; produces 40% of all fruit grown in the state; largest list of bona fide bargains ever offered. Write for booklet and free list.
PRATT, LOOMIS & PRATT,
Benton Harbor, Mich.

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FOR SALE—THE FINEST ALFALFA RANCH investment ever offered in Nebraska; 5,300 acres, well improved in every respect; 500 acres alfalfa; finest of water facilities; capital required, $75,000. Live stock can be purchased if desired. Write at once to L. H 426, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000
with which to buy Chicago real estates. Send us description of your property, name your price. We will buy it if price is reasonable. Deals closed quick.
FREDK. H. BARTLETT & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000. WELL IMPROVED FARM, in part exchange for choice income property, paying 10 per cent net on investment. We can also use from owners 50 to 60 located vacant and improved for "quick deals."
J. F. HECHT, 604, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROPerty; we have cash buyers and can make quick sales; call at once. L. S. COHEN, 513 Jefferson-st.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN IN 2 or 3 flat brick.
C. F. SCHULTZ,
166 Randolph-st.

WANTED—7 TO 9 R. HOUSE, NORTH OF FULlerton, e. of N. W. El., about $6,000; describe fully. Address X 289, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE QUICK CASH BUYERS for improved or vacant West Side property. S. SCHALLMANN & CO., 1204, 154 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A FARM, 100 TO 160 ACRES. Address X 111, Tribune office.

WANTED — DESIRABLE VACANT TO IMprove. Forsyth Building Co., 515, 84 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$10,000—10 ACRE TRACT, ripe for subdivision; 7 miles from courthouse; will take good income property; not to be heavily incumbered. J. F. HECHT, 115 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—50 FT. CORNER; RIPE FOR flne apartment; worth $5,000; price $2,500; take equity in improved. D. CALLAN & CO., 148 La Salle-st. Central 824.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL GIVE CLEAR VAcant and cash for $7,000 equity in six flat bldg.; prefer S. S. Address L Q 213, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WE LOAN ON VACANT AND IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
Special inducements on building loans.
We have for sale high grade mortgages from $1,000 to $10,000, secured on new brick and stone homes in the best residence streets of Chicago; suitable for trust funds. Send for list.
JOHN F. MARSH & COMPANY,
1020 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND CHOICE SUBURBAN property, couple at lowest rate. BUILDING LOANS MADE. PREPAYMENT PRIVILEGES. NO DELAY, as we pass upon security. SPECIAL FUND to loan on MODERN BRICK store and residence property in sums of $3,000 to $10,000 at 5 per cent. Liberal terms to BROKERS. QUINLAN & McMURROUGH, 1 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WANTED—I WOULD LIKE TO INTEREST some parties to consider making building and straight loans, on ABSOLUTE SAFE, and APPROVED building in Rock Island, Davenport, Bellville (the latter the county seat of St. Clair county, Illinois). Also making farm loans on good improved farms in this county. F. W. FUDERER, Belleville, Ill.

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WITHOUT COMMISSION
AT LOWEST RATES. LIBERAL TERMS.
PREPAYMENT PRIVILEGES.
BUILDING LOANS.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
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WE MAKE 2D MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE loans on improved property.
CHICAGO LOAN & DISCOUNT CO., Suite 912 Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

JENNINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY, First National Bank Building.
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

MILWAUKEE BUSINESS MAN WANTS $3,000 loan for 5 years on his Chicago flat building in fine residence district, rented to high class tenants; 6% interest, no commission. Will pay legal expenses. Address K N 156, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—
Special attention to builders.
Call and get our terms.
MADLUNG, BIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
402 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON 9 room frame residence, stone foundation, steam heat, near north end of Lincoln park; built 3 years ago by owner; 6½% interest. Address K N 101, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
from 6 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

WE'LL PAY YOUR INTEREST, TAXES, OR debts and take 2d mortgage on income property to secure advances. Loans made in 24 hours.
U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1404 Unity Bldg.

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LOWEST RATES.
HENRY H. WALKER & CO.,
201 Tacoma Building.

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LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—TO BORROW $35,000 ON IMPROVED real estate worth more than double for a term of years, at fair rate of interest. Address Lock Drawer 1, South Haven, Mich.

CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK—CHICAGO SAVings Bank Building, Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. Loans on Chicago real estate at current rates. Building loans made.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED Chicago real estate promptly negotiated.
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O. E. FIFIELD, Mgr., 135 Adams-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest rates. Building loans. No delay. Loans on IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS ANY AMOUNT, AT lowest current rates; 4 to 4½%, on central business property. F. A. BARNES & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

ADAMS & FOSTER, 99 WASHINGTON-ST., have special fund to loan at lowest rates on Chicago real estate.

WANTED—$1,900 AT 6% ON IMPROVED PROPerty at Hinsdale; worth $3,500. Address X 108, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT LOWest rates on Chicago real estate.
P. F. McCARTHY & CO., Bankers, State and 39th.

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EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass on security

KEEPS FOURTH IN LIMITS.

NEW ORDINANCE BARS "CONTINUOUS" CELEBRATION.

Incorporated Into the Code on March 30 and Forbids Sale of Fireworks Until a Week from Tomorrow and It Must Stop at Midnight of National Holiday—Fine of from $50 to $100 Is Fixed as the Penalty for Violation.

If the ordinances of the city are enforced there will be no "continuous fourth of July" in Chicago this year. Among the other things which got into the revised code passed on March 20 was a prohibition against the selling of fireworks until a week from tomorrow, and the sale must be discontinued at midnight of the fourth. The penalty is a fine of from $50 to $100 for each day of offense.

"The idea of the ordinance," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Sexton yesterday, "is to stop this practice of spreading the celebration of the fourth over an entire week. One day surely is enough, and if the man or boy who wants to celebrate cannot buy his fireworks and other explosives on that day or the four preceding ones he might as well go without.

"No one's rights are lost, but the hope is that the enforcement of the ordinance will prevent the selling of fireworks long in advance of the fourth. As a rule these early buyers proceed to explode their purchases at once. There is a provision in the ordinance against setting off fireworks within two blocks of any hospital."

Ordinance Is Entirely New.

The new fireworks ordinance, like others in the new code, is entirely new, and even the aldermen who passed it are ignorant of it. It provides that:

"No squibs, rockets, crackers, or other fireworks containing powder or other combustible or explosive materials shall be kept or stored within the city except in a fireproof vault constructed and located to the satisfaction and approval of the fire marshal. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Depends on Mayor's Proclamation.

"Provided, That if at any time the mayor shall by proclamation fix a day or days upon which fireworks may be used, discharged, or set off, any person or corporation desiring to keep or expose for sale fireworks to be used on such day or days so fixed shall make written application to the mayor so to do. Such application shall contain the full name of the applicant and the place at which it is desired to keep or expose for sale such fireworks. Pursuant to such application a permit shall be issued by the city clerk to such applicant authorizing the keeping or exposing for sale of fireworks at a place to be designated in said permit for a period of not to exceed five days prior to and including the day or days so fixed by proclamation."

KILLS GREATER PITTSBURG ACT.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Decides That Cook Law Is Special Legislation.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—The Supreme court today issued a permanent injunction restraining the merging of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny City. The court holds that the law under which the consolidation was to be made is special legislation. The injunction restrains the city of Pittsburg, the mayor of Pittsburg, and the presidents of select and common councils of Pittsburg from taking any proceedings for the merging of the two cities.

The greater Pittsburg bill was passed at the last session of the legislature. It was known as the Cook bill and was to become a reality only after the citizens of both cities decided by popular vote. A short time ago former Gov. William A. Stone of Allegheny succeeded in having a temporary injunction issued against the consolidation on the grounds that it was unconstitutional, as it did not allow the citizens of Allegheny to vote separately on the question of merger.

Today's action of the Supreme court, making the injunction permanent, kills the merging of the two cities for the present.

Good Fishing at Cedar Lake.

Only 75 cents to Cedar Lake, Ind., and return on Saturdays and Sundays, returning Mondays; also $1 going any day, returning three days. Depot, Dearborn Station.

GASKILL IS STILL ALIVE?

PHILADELPHIA BOND MANIPULATOR SAID TO BE HIDING.

Rumors in Financial Circles Say Alleged Suicide Is Awaiting Opportunity to Go to Europe, but These Are Denied by Manager—Box Removed from Tomb at Night and Death Was Followed by No Funeral—City Trust's Failure Expected.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—Financial circles were stirred today by the persistent rumor that Benjamin H. Gaskill, whose manipulation of stock certificates was one of the causes of the crash of the City Trust company, did not die in May, but was still alive and in hiding, awaiting an opportunity to slip away to Europe.

This was strengthened by the statement today from the administrators of Gaskill's affairs that his body was taken from North Laurel Hill cemetery and shipped to Boston last night. Inquiry at the cemetery showed that the box had been removed by a man who had the necessary permit. After the supposed death of Gaskill the body was placed in a vault temporarily.

When the crash in the City Trust came yesterday the street began to revive rumors to the effect that Gaskill had committed suicide. It was remembered that there had been no funeral and for several days no one knew where the body had been buried.

Heidie Loudon, manager of Gaskill's company, declared that he had seen the body and went into the details of its appearance. Coroner Dugan, who gave the death certificate, said if any one would make an affidavit declaring that Gaskill was still alive he would begin an investigation which would lead to the bringing back of the box from Boston and examining its contents.

Col. H. W. Gray, a heavy depositor in the City Trust company, said tonight that Hampton Moore was brought from Washington with the understanding that the company was about to fail and that it was understood his post was to be receiver and not president. Gray will organize the depositors, cause a legal investigation, and take steps to upset the receivership.

Underwear
Men's genuine French balbriggan underwear—long and short sleeve shirts and long and short drawers at 50c.

Mandel Brothers

Half-hose
Men's novelty half-hose in all styles and sizes—regular 50c summer hosiery; three pairs for $1; pr., 35c.

Any man's suit in the house at $20

YOU couldn't choose a Brokaw or Mandel Special at other times without paying a good deal more than $20—regular prices range to $35. And there's another point of advantage for you in this sale—stock is greater than it ever was at a corresponding period in former years. The only exception to our sweeping offer is the Prince Alberts, full dress suits, and a few fine blue and black suits. Everything else goes—fancy mixtures, serges, cassimeres, homespuns. Broken lines of blacks and blues also. Any style, single or double breasted, straight fronts, frock suits, English walking suits—all at $20.

Our men's 1.50 straw hat
Second floor, State street.
Stands minute criticism from every point of view—braid, shape, finish. It is in every sense a hat that a careful dresser will instantly approve. In finest split and Milan braid, yacht and optimo shapes.

Vacation sale *of* boys' suits

Sale includes our entire stock of *Brokaw and Mandel Special* clothing—the best made—at a saving of 30% to 40%.

Two-piece single and double-breasted Norfolks; single-breasted outings, pants made with belts; Russian, sailors, Eton and Buster Brown suits, all with straight or knickerbocker pants, some with two pair. Cassimeres, serges, cheviots, homespuns, at **$6**

Youths' suits 9.75
Broken lines of grades that run up to $20, in all the popular suitings, single & double-breasted styles; special, 9.75.

Knee pants $1
Boys' knee pants 3 to 16 years, neat materials, 1.50 & $2 values, on sale at $1.

Wash suits 1.65
Boys' wash suits, kilt and sailor style, sizes 3 to 10 years, broken lines, some slightly soiled; $3, $4 & $5 values, 1.65.

Wash vests 50¢
Boys' wash vests, sizes 9 to 19 years, in plain white and neat patterns, 50c.

Cool shirts for hot days, 1.50
First floor, State street.
We place on sale 5,000 soft negligee shirts, made to our special order and warranted to fit well, wear well, please well in material, pattern, make and finish. Study this statement and see the shirts; they'll prove it; 1.50.

Special Sale Tomorrow, Second Floor.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Women's Outfitters. 109 to 115 State-st., through to Wabash-av.

Special in our Muslin Underwear Department.

Our great and rapidly growing Muslin Underwear Department will inaugurate today a stupendous sale of

Geisha Kimonos, $3.50,

in the exact styles shown herewith and in a great variety of beautiful patterns, with 15-inch sash, 3 yards long, and that tie with a big bow at the back,

$3.50

Having purchased at a very special price 1,000 pieces of extra fine Japanese cotton crepe, beautifully printed in artistic Japanese design, we were able to make up these attractive house gowns in our own factory, and save about half the usual factory cost.

This being the case, you have the advantage of securing them at accordingly low prices.

To buy these garments under usual conditions you would have to pay nearly double.

They come in many patterns of Japanese cotton crepe, in the iris, poppy, chrysanthemum, and many other floral designs; also storks, etc.

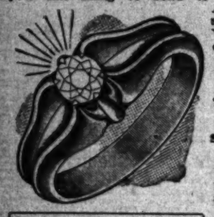
The comfort and ease to be derived from these pretty Kimonos will appeal to every woman. They are garments worth very much more than is asked at this sale.

In the short Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, Combing Sacques, House Wraps, etc., we carry an exceptionally beautiful stock. All marked very much under usual prices for this sale.

Lawn Kimonos, in plain and fancy colors, 50c.
Dotted Swiss Kimonos, in plain white, colored crochet edge, at 95c,
Japanese Silk Kimonos, plain and fancy borders, at $2.75.
Japanese Figured Long Kimonos, shirred yoke, at $7.50.
Japanese Silk Three-Quarter Kimonos, very special, $6.95.

We also place on sale today a wonderful value in a White Petticoat at $5.95. It is an extremely dainty model composed of fine nainsook and has a beautiful full flounce. This flounce is made by means of joining together nine rows of fish-eye Valenciennes lace edging, giving it a very fluffy appearance. This is finished at heading with embroidery beading threaded with dainty colored ribbons, which end in effective bows. A full dust ruffle is also edged with this lace. Special price is **$5.95**

LOFTIS SYSTEM DIAMONDS ON CREDIT



YOU can have your diamond at once. All you have to do is to make your selection from our magnificent stock. You make the first small payment and the Diamond is placed in your possession. The balance you can bring or send to us weekly or monthly just as you prefer. All our business is done on honor. We observe strict privacy regarding our transactions. We ask no security. We trust you. We give you credit. All honest persons who intend to fulfill their obligations can promptly obtain Diamonds, Watches or Jewelry on credit terms. We offer the highest advantages.

Fine Diamond Rings, $20 and up. Terms, $3 down, balance $1 weekly.

Save a Diamond, Win a Heart.

We always have the largest stock from which to select. Have a little talk with one of our salesmen. He will make an interesting Diamond proposition to you.

$15

Elgin or Waltham Watches (like cut) in gold filled cases, guaranteed for 20 years, for $15.00, on only a small payment of $2. Pay balance at the rate of $1 weekly.

Call or Write for Catalog—1,000 illustrations. Special attention given to mail orders. Open daily until 6:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays until 10 p. m.

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2d Floor Stewart Building,
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Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Chicago, rates and transportation, will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating as fully as possible location and nature of resort about which information is desired.

Address:

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Forest Park & King's Highway, St. Louis, Mo. A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. A Summer Resort within 20 minutes' ride of all the theater, business and shopping districts. Take Laclede electric cars that pass the Union Station. Only 15 minutes' ride to the hotel. Attractive rates made for the summer.
E. C. DYER, Manager.

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Located on the east shore of Lake Michigan. One mile from Grand Haven. Reached from Chicago by the Goodrich Line Steamers and Pere Marquette Railway. A ride of 18 hours from St. Louis. A Summer Resort delightfully located and well conducted. For rates and other information address
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The Oakwood GREEN LAKE WISCONSIN
Early applicants get the best quarters. This place known by thousands of the first people of Chicago and St. Louis. Rates $2.00 to $3.00 a day. Service on the same plane. Ripples tells all. Ask.
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WESTMEATH, MUSKEGON, MICH.
A family resort on Bear and Muskegon Lakes. Fishing fine. Spring and artesian water. Rates, $10. Family rates. J. J. JACKSON, M. D.

HOTEL LIPPINCOTT Ingleside Sta., Fox Lake, Ill.
(New management.) Handsomest place on Fox Lake; 1,000 ft. lake front; good bathing; all summer amusements. ROBERT BOEHNING, Prop.

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The finest resort in the Northwest. Pine bathing and boating. Excellent playgrounds for children. Send for booklet. Diefenthaler & Stark, Props.

SACRED HEART SANITARIUM,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., offers lowest rates and best equipment of any sanitarium in America. Write for booklet.

THE TOBY INN, on Lake Marie, Antioch, Ill.
Bathing beach unexcelled. Good bathing and fishing. FIRST-CLASS TABLE. Special rates to families. Take Wisconsin Central. A. TOBIASON.

BEACHMONT, Douglas, Mich.
Rates $7 up. An ideal summer home for city folks on Lake Michigan Bluff, one mile from town. Booklet. W. C. McVEA.

OAK PARK RESORT, Burlington, Wis.
Brown's Lake.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES FOR 150 GUESTS.
Rates $8 to $12 per week. Rooms and ground lighted by our own electric plant.

SILVER LAKE RESORT, a Wisconsin Beauty, on Wis. Cen., 2 hrs. from Chicago. Pickerel and bass plentiful. A clean, healthful resort. Daily, $1.50 up; weekly, $8 up. F. H. SCHENNING, Prop., Silver Lake, Wis.

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Offers more than any other resort advertised. Address EGBERT T. OSBORN, Proprietor.

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On high bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, 2 miles from Chicago.
Delightful Summer Home
Garage and Repair Shop for accommodation of Automobilists.
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American and European Plan.
51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago
Out of the city, yet within 10 minutes of it. Has 1,000 feet of broad veranda; 450 handsomely furnished outside rooms with a lake view; 220 private baths. Automobilists and other guests should visit
New European Dining Room
overlooking Garden, Beach and Lake, where they will find perfect service & receive every attention.

AVERY BEACH HOTEL
SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.
New and liberal management. Capacity, 500. Four hours from Chicago, five boats daily. Six acres of park. Improved service and cuisine. First class restaurant. Musical concerts. Send for booklet. Opens June 24th. J. E. STRONG.

HOTEL MARSLAND
SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.
Near the beach; boating, bathing, orchestra. Electric lights and running water in all rooms; private baths. Service and cuisine a specialty. Booklet. STEWART & STEWART, Props.

"The Pines" Hotel
DELLS OF WISCONSIN.
Hotel and Cottages on the bank of the Wisconsin river in the center of upper "Dells." Now open. Write for booklet and rates.
WALLACE ROBINSON, Kilbourn, Wis.

BEAUTIFUL WAWASEE LAKE
100 Miles from Chicago on B. & O.
Largest and highest lake in Indiana. The Wawasee Inn now open. Write for booklet.
CLINTON G. WIGGINS, Manager, Wawasee, Ind.

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MUEHRCKE'S HOTEL
FOX LAKE, ILL. C., M. & St. P. Ry.
One hour from Chicago. Ample accommodations. Free boats and fishing tackle. Spend a couple of days in rest and recreation. Come out.
OTTO MUEHRCKE, Mgr.

(FOR SALE OR RENT)
THE ISLAND (5 hours from Chicago). Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin.
A beautiful elm shaded island, eleven cottages, and general dining hall, completely furnished; every modern convenience of a home and a summer resort. For maps, plats and photographs, address THE ISLAND CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

LEELANAU HOTEL,
OMENA, MICH.
This beautiful summer resort hotel, located on Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., will be open for guests June 26th. Address H. E. DORLAND.
Send for booklet. Manager, Omena, Mich.

HOTEL GLENWOOD, Located on LAKE GENEVA.
Open for the season. MARSHALL BROS., Props.
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